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## EEC Parliament Overwhelmingly Rejects Budget

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Dec. 13 (HT) — The European Parliament voted overwhelmingly today to reject the 1980-81 budget of the European Economic Community for next year in a protest against increasing subsidies given to farmers.

The 288-64 vote in Strasbourg, France, was viewed as a demonstration of the European Parliament's independence from individual governments. It also threatened to open the problems of the EEC, which is facing a major crisis because of its excessive deficit contribution to the Common Market in 1980-1981.

Today's vote means that EEC officials will have to revise the proposed budget before submitting it to the European Parliament for approval, a procedure that probably will take at least three months.

The Commission, obviously, will have to spend the same amount as this year's budget.

The Parliament has decisively made its position clear and is clearly acting in its own rights, said Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission. "The Commission, obviously, will have to spend the same amount as this year's budget."

Jenkins and other EEC officials had tried to head off the unfavorable vote in a long negotiating session with Parliament members last night. Besides cuts in farm aid, the Parliament was seeking \$222-million increase in EEC funds for energy projects, and later participation by the Parliament in investment and spending decisions by the EEC. But Common Market officials declined to give in on these demands.



ORPHANED REFUGEE — An orphan at the refugee camp in Sa Kaew, Thailand, 20 miles from the Cambodian border, is one of 1,500 children being cared for there.

## U.K. Bars Reduction Of Its Nuclear Force

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 — Britain today joined France in barring a reduction of its nuclear force during any third-phase strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-3) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Britain's refusal to allow Polaris-carrying submarines and H-bombers to become subjects of U.S.-Soviet bargaining mirrors President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statement that France's force must also be counted out in any SALT-3 talks.

**inside**  
**WEEKEND:**  
That's Karl Lagerfeld's finest creation? Karl Lagerfeld.  
Divorce is the sweetest form of marriage.  
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## S. Korea Military Clique Seizes Power; Choi Drops From Sight

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 13 (WP) — South Korea was caught in confusion and disarray today following a lightning seizure of military power by a group of generals who arrested the civilian law commander and installed their own.

The future of civilian government is in doubt. The new president, Chun Doo-hwan, was not heard from today, and there was speculation he was being held by the military. Troops loyal to the new military leaders took command of key buildings in central Seoul. Rumors of a palace takeover by followers of a deposed general were widespread, but the city was quiet as dawn fell.

The new military leaders imposed a total news blackout on all actions and took control of all communications.

Last night's quick takeover was described by sources as primarily a result of a factional struggle between contending groups of generals. But these sources also described the new group as hardliners who were more loyal to Park Chung-hee than the group that assumed power after the assassination of the late president on Oct. 26.

The quick move launched at 7 p.m. yesterday in southern Seoul, where Chun Seung-hwa, the military law commander, was arrested in a clash that left many wounded, according to sources.

The new strongman who emerged today was Gen. Lee Hui Sung, 55, an infantry officer who was promoted to the rank of general and appointed army chief of staff, the position formerly held by Gen. Chung.

Previously, Gen. Lee had been regarded as a protégé of Gen. Chung, who had appointed him to the key position of director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency shortly after Park was assassinated.

The official reason given for Gen. Lee's arrest was that new facts had been obtained implicating him in the plot that resulted in Park's

assassination in a KCIA dining room. However, reliable sources familiar with the takeover advised reporters that was not the real reason, even though there had long been speculation that Gen. Chung played a role in the slaying. He was near the scene on that night and left it with the accused assassin, former KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu.

Speculation centered mainly on reports that the clique led by Gen. Lee was angry over alleged corruption within the military and over favoritism in promotions.

How big a role his clique's political views played in the takeover was the mystery. Its members are said to have been more committed to Park than other generals and they may have been irritated with the gradual move toward democratic freedoms that the Choi government had embarked on. A source said that the new leadership would favor a more gradual relaxation of Park's stern rule.

Meanwhile, almost all important government business halted. The court-martial of Mr. Kim and seven other alleged accomplices was postponed for at least one day. Sources said it would be postponed for a longer period and that Gen. Chung also is likely to stand trial.

**Choi Drops From Sight**

Mr. Choi, in office only a week, disappeared from public sight. He had been expected to announce his new Cabinet today but a spokesman said that announcement had been postponed. A brief article in newspapers now censored by the new military chiefs said that Mr. Choi approved of Gen. Chung's arrest, but that statement was not attributed directly to Mr. Choi.

An emergency meeting of the existing Cabinet left over from Mr. Park's rule was held for the sole purpose of approving the promotion of Gen. Lee, who had been a lieutenant general. It also confirmed his appointment as army chief of staff.

The Cabinet meeting was presided over by Mr. Choi's new premier, Shin Hyon Hwak, an economic expert who had been deputy premier under Park.

It was primarily the absence of Mr. Choi that gave rise to the speculation that the generals now in power were dissatisfied with his efforts to accomplish democratic reforms and not favor a harder line. Mr. Choi had promised to revise the constitution for direct election of the president and made special efforts to obtain the cooperation of opposition party and anti-government dissidents.

Last night's military insurgency involved two clashes, the first at Gen. Chung's residence in Seoul (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Saudi Arabia Is Increasing Its Base Oil Price by 33%

Acts With 3 Other Moderates Before OPEC Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

CARACAS, Dec. 13 — Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which have followed a moderate pricing policy within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, announced today they are raising crude oil prices by up to \$6 a barrel.

The Saudis' increase would put their base price 33 percent higher than the current \$18 a barrel.

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said at a press conference here that his country would increase its price by \$5 to \$6, effective at midnight tonight.

In a statement to the Emirates news agency correspondent in Paris, UAE Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed al-Othaimi, president of OPEC, announced the three Gulf states' increases of \$6 a barrel retroactive to Nov. 1.

Caracas said it was making its increase public before next Monday's OPEC price-setting conference here in an effort to get its cartel partners to restore a uniform price system, an Energy and Mines Ministry source said.

The move by the four producers was seen as closing the price gap among the organization's 13 members in an attempt to clear the way for a "four big" increase — in the area of 10 to 15 percent — above the ceiling price of \$23.50 a barrel, conference sources said.

Members of OPEC charged at least the ceiling price.

Oil industry sources in Bahrain said Saudi Arabia's consent to such an increase represented a major shift in Saudi policy since it had in the past consistently resisted such pressures by other OPEC nations and counseled moderation in the interests of the world economy.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston said: "There have been indications that these [four] producers might increase their prices prior to or at the OPEC meeting in Caracas because their prices have for several months been significantly below those of other producers."

"Price increases and market disruptions over the past year have done very serious harm to the world economy. The United States and other industrialized countries are taking measures to help stabilize the market for oil by substantially restraining their demands."

"We hope that the OPEC countries' decisions at Caracas will reciprocate the efforts of the industrialized countries and avoid any measures which will exacerbate the situation."

White House spokesman Jody Powell said the administration was "concerned about any price increases on our economy and the world economy."

Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar had previously stayed at the base price or below the ceiling announced by OPEC last June. But other members have broken through the ceiling and the more radical OPEC states like Iran have sold sizable quantities of petroleum on the spot market, which handles oil not covered by long-term contracts, for up to \$45 a barrel.

The radicals may be willing to go along with their partners and give a nod to the "moderate boost," the Venezuelan ministry source said. But some ministers have been talking about a new base price of \$30 a barrel. Nigeria, for example, reportedly has suggested it may raise its \$26.27 price to \$30.

Increases in that range could add 5 to 10 cents in the price of a gallon of gasoline or heating oil in the United States. Other unofficial estimates put the figure at 15 cents a gallon.

Cost to the EEC

European Economic Community Energy Commissioner Guider Brunner said today in Brussels that a \$6-per-barrel oil price increase could cost the Common Market up to \$25 billion. He added that this extra expense could only be absorbed if average prices of the producing nations stabilized close to the same level.

"The oil companies and the consuming countries also have their contributions to make," he said. "They should avoid paying more than official OPEC prices."

Other commission officials, who asked not to be identified, said a \$6 increase by OPEC could "throw the Western economies out of whack."

As the Venezuelan government made final preparations for the OPEC meeting, it urged all cartel members to respect collective decisions.

Commitments

"We have insisted that the organization's members must respect commitments acquired, because we feel that if collective decisions are not respected, then there is no reason for OPEC to exist," Mr. Calderon said in a television interview today.

The price disparity among members is expected to be one of the major issues at the conference.

"We believe it is necessary to maintain a position of responsibility" regarding prices, said Mr. Calderon, explaining the reason why his country has respected OPEC's price limits.

He said Venezuela had been trying to convince its OPEC partners that the organization "must return to a uniform price system because speculation on the spot market is hurting the organization's unity."

**Gold Advances To \$462.75**

LONDON, Dec. 13 (HT) — The dollar fell against key currencies today and gold set successive record highs to end trading at \$462.75 an ounce.

Story: Page 11.

Closing the Gap

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## Iran to Let Observers See Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 13 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today he will allow neutral foreign observers to visit the 50 U.S. hostages to disprove charges they are being held in "inhuman" conditions.

If the hostages are not freed soon, the United States intends to ask the

UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions on Iran, a senior U.S. official said in Brussels.

Ayatollah Khomeini also ordered immediate establishment of an international panel to condemn what he called U.S. espionage crimes in Iran.

Militants holding the captives for the 40th day said they would obey Ayatollah Khomeini, allow the visits and cooperate with the commission; they had scorned similar moves by government officials, saying they would take their orders only from the ayatollah.

Vance also discussed measures beyond economic sanctions with the ministers.

He said that Mr. Vance had asked the Soviet Union, through its ambassador in Washington, not to veto any sanction that the Security Council might impose on Iran.

## Explosion Rocks Tanker at Gulf

MUSCAT, Oman, Dec. 13 (AP) — An explosion rocked an empty 320,000-ton supertanker today and setting the ship ablaze as it was passing the tip of the Oman peninsula at the strategically crucial entrance to the Gulf, informed sources reported.

First reports said the ship was sinking, but later, a spokesman for the Gulf Agency in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, said it was drifting and was not blocking the sea lane for most of the oil exported to the West.

Omani patrol boats picked up 37 members of the crew, the sources said. One person was missing.

Mr. Carter called yesterday for a five-year increase in U.S. defense spending. He accused the Soviet Union of a "steady buildup" in arms and a "growing inclination" to exploit turbulent situations through military power.

Tass called NATO's missile deployment decision "dangerous to the cause of peace and international detente." It said the decision was the result of pressure by the United States on its NATO allies.

It also dismissed claims by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other NATO foreign ministers, meeting yesterday in Brussels.

There was no indication that Moscow is prepared to accept a NATO invitation to open negotiations immediately on reducing the number of missiles in Europe. The invitation was issued yesterday along with the announcement of the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Moscow previously had warned that if NATO decided to deploy the missiles before the talks on missile reduction began, the basis for such talks would be destroyed.

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## Russians' Presence in Vietnam Reported Increasingly Resented

By Kyles Beech

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 — Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, its chief ally and sole arms supplier, are going from bad to worse, according to usually reliable Western diplomatic sources.

Last month, six Russians were ambushed en route from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the nearby seaside resort of Vung Tau, the sources said. And when the Russians recently opened a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, they said, one Soviet delegate failed to show up — because his throat had been slashed the night before.

There was no way to verify the reports, but they originated with European diplomats recently in Ho Chi Minh City.

There have been numerous, well-

documented reports of friction between the Russians and the Vietnamese, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, where large numbers of people are unemployed and sullen. Some Russians have been spat upon and stoned.

### First Time

But this is the first time that Western sources have reported extreme violence against the Russians. While lacking confirmation, diplomatic sources here did not dismiss the accounts because, as one said, "It's hardly a secret that the Vietnamese don't like foreigners, and since there are more Russians there than anybody else, they would be a natural target."

Estimates of the numbers of Russians in Vietnam range from 6,000 to 8,000. The number doubled after

the Chinese invasion of North Vietnam in February.

The Russians aren't the only white faces in Saigon, a European diplomat said. "And how the Vietnamese tell us apart I don't know. But so far I'm happy to say they have been most discriminating."

Recent Western visitors to Ho Chi Minh City say that Cholon, the city's Chinese section, has become a hiding place for a motley collection of people, including lawless elements and foreigners who either willingly remained behind or could not get out after the communist occupation. Among the latter are 300 Pakistanis, many of whom prospered during the war years as merchants or black-market money-changers.

### Not After Dark

"The Russians don't dare venture into Cholon after dark and, for that matter, neither do Vietnamese communist cadres," one diplomat said.

The Russians are generally resented in both the northern and southern areas of the country, diplomats say, because they are regarded as "neocolonialists" who enjoy a standard of living far beyond the means of the Vietnamese.

The difference between north and south is that violent attacks on Russians are far more likely in the south; southerners, it is said, blame the Russians for helping Hanoi win the war.

Moreover, it is said, money-minded residents of Ho Chi Minh City despise the Russians because they are far less free-spending than U.S. personnel of the war years.

However, none of that reduces Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union — itself a major source of irritation to Hanoi.

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## 400-800 Soviet Troops In Kabul, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT) — The State Department said yesterday that the Soviet Union had recently sent a battalion of between 400 and 800 troops to the Afghan capital of Kabul to shore up the government of Premier Hafizullah Amin.

Department spokesman Thomas Reston said that the United States was concerned about the appearance of the first combat unit from the Soviet Union to be seen in action around the capital.

He said that Warren Christopher, the acting secretary of state while Cyrus Vance is in Europe, discussed the matter Tuesday with the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Vladislav Vasev.

In addition, Mr. Reston said, the United States had talked to Soviet authorities Dec. 4 "about the growing Soviet involvement in Afghanistan."

Since summer, the Russians have had a detachment of about 400 men at the Bagram air base, north of Kabul, to protect Soviet planes on regular inbound and outbound flights, Mr. Reston said.

Mr. Reston said the Soviet Union is believed to have between 3,500 and 4,000 military advisers with the Afghan armed forces that are engaged in fighting a guerrilla war against tribesmen angered at the secular and pro-Soviet character of the government that took power in a coup last year.

### Kabul Denies Bombing

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (AP) — Kabul radio denied yesterday that

## Peking Congress Chooses Leaders In Secret Ballot

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — The Peking People's Congress elected a new city leadership by secret ballot today and abolished the revolutionary committee set up during the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese news agency reported.

The first secretary of the committee, Lin Huijia, 67, was elected mayor of Peking along with 12 vice mayors, one of them a non-Communist. They were chosen from among 16 candidates.

Revolutionary committees have run China's provinces and cities for more than a decade, but the National People's Congress called earlier this year for them to be replaced in an effort to separate party and administrative functions.

The new mayor of Peking told the city congress that non-Communists would be given senior jobs in the Peking administration as well as becoming members of district governments within the municipality.

Earlier today the People's Daily newspaper reported that most of the leadership of the province of Gansu had been replaced after abolition of the local revolutionary committee. The changes, which included restoring the post of provincial governor, made Gansu one of the first provinces to revert to the form of local government adopted before the Cultural Revolution.

## 2 Slain in Madrid At Union Protest Over Labor Bill

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Two persons were shot and killed and an undetermined number were wounded tonight in a clash during a union demonstration against the government's proposed labor law.

About 100,000 demonstrators gathered in Plaza de Embajadores in the center of Madrid to hear speeches by leaders of the Communist Workers Commission and two other leftist unions.

Witnesses said that violence erupted among about 400 people and that shots were fired as police moved in.

In an earlier incident today, police fired smoke bombs to disperse students who dragged cars across streets and set one ablaze. The clash occurred after a march by 15,000 students to protest government plans to raise university entrance fees and tighten entry qualifications.

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Some volunteers of the force Sheikh Abbas Mohammed Montazari wants to send to Lebanon demonstrate yesterday before the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with their rucksacks on. So far, Lebanon has refused to let them into the country to join the Palestinian guerrillas.

## Khomeini to Let Observers See Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. order, U.S. government sources said.

Diplomatic sources said that the urgency of the ayatollah's actions to

counter the U.S. moves indicated that Washington's efforts to isolate Iran diplomatically and economically were beginning to have an impact in Tehran.

## 140 Clashed in Gang War In Peking, Paper Reports

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Dec. 13 (NYT) — Gang warfare erupted in Peking last summer and one fight involved more than 140 men armed with knives, spades, metal springs and homemade zip guns, the capital newspaper, Peking Daily, disclosed yesterday.

The newspaper reported the existence of the gangs in an article about the trial of two gang leaders who organized the street battle near Peking's Workers Stadium on July 15 in which one man was stabbed and killed.

The fight was organized by Zheng Guohua and Zhang Huolin after the two men got into an argument two days earlier. The men's ages and occupations were not disclosed.

The article said that Mr. Zhang sent one of his gang members to Mr. Zheng to fix the time and place for the rumble — 8 p.m. at the eastern gate of the stadium.

Mr. Zhang then gathered together more than 100 men and prepared various types of weapons including knives, homemade guns, shovels and flexible whiplike springs. Mr. Zhang, meanwhile, assembled about 40 men, similarly armed.

The newspaper did not say how long the fight lasted, but it said that

Mr. Zheng was at one point "smashed down" by a blow from one of the rival gang members. He then took out a knife and stabbed and killed another rival gang member.

The article said that as soon as police heard of the incident, the public security substation at Peking's Zhongyuan District organized a huge investigation in which gang members were tracked down and arrested "one by one in a short period of time."

A public trial of the gang members was held on Nov. 22. Zheng Guohua, leader of the outnumbered gang who stabbed a rival to death, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, while Zhang Huolin received a 10-year prison sentence.

Twenty other participants in the fight also were punished, the article said. It said two persons were sentenced to supervision "under the masses," eight were assigned to "education through labor," two others drew sentences involving hard physical labor, and eight others were "detained for education."

## NRC Outlines Plan to Upgrade Safety of Plants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff, applying lessons learned during the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, has come up with a five-year plan to upgrade power-plant safety.

Staff member Roger Mattson told the five commissioners yesterday that priorities during the next five years should include improving the quality of reactor control-room design, requiring greater emphasis on emergency planning, improving radiation monitoring, and restructuring the NRC for greater control.

The staff also proposed that the agency purchase two reactor simulators costing \$27 million for training and engineering research.

The plan, still in outline form, would cost the agency about \$170 million, and the industry \$1.6 billion — about \$24 million for each of the nation's 70 commercial reactors — during the next two years. No cost estimates were given for the last three years covered by the plan.

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Official Tehran Radio introduced a new song called "Death to America." The song was played between news broadcasts and commentaries.

## News Analysis

## Carter Shifts Policy Direction on Defense Spending

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP) — President Carter in his defense speech yesterday called for pushing defense spending over \$200 billion within five years, bade farewell to the Nixon doctrine and proposed committing the United States to building a wide array of new weapons.

His plan for U.S. future defense amounts to scrapping the one he outlined as a presidential candidate in 1976 when he recommended cutting military spending by from \$5 billion to \$7 billion.

The president, in a speech to the Business Council, said he was making the five-year increased defense spending commitment to counteract a 20-year military buildup by the Soviet Union and to equip the United States to deal with "the continued turbulence and upheaval" that will mark the 1980s.

"In the dangerous and uncertain world of today, the keystone of our national security is still military strength — strength that is clearly recognized by Americans, by our allies and by any potential adversary," he said.

The Pentagon in this current fiscal year — 1980 — is expected to end up with \$138.6 billion in budget

authority and actually spend \$127.4 billion.

Mr. Carter's plan for fiscal 1981 calls for raising the defense budget to more than \$157 billion. Actual defense spending would be \$142 billion — a 3.5 percent real increase with inflation assumed to be 8.3 percent.

To make good on his promise yesterday to increase those amounts more than 4% percent a year after allowing for inflation, the defense budget would top \$200 billion as early as fiscal 1983.

To accommodate an inflation rate of 9 percent or so and still achieve the 4% percent real increase, Pentagon budgets from 1981 onward would have to go up by about 14 percent. This would mean \$204 billion in budget authority by fiscal 1983 and \$208 billion in actual spending by fiscal 1984.

### Reaction Force

A White House official acknowledged yesterday that this sharp climb in defense spending would mark a turnaround by the president. Explaining the switch, the official said that Mr. Carter's hopes for negotiating deep cutbacks in U.S. and Soviet arms had not been realized.

Mr. Carter's speech committed the administration to building the so-called rapid deployment force designed to rush U.S. troops anywhere in the world, in contrast to the Nixon doctrine, which called for foreign governments to provide the manpower while the United States supplied weaponry or other military aid.

The president's fiscal 1981 budget recommends money for the construction of cargo planes to carry this force and military cargo ships, which would be pre-positioned in areas where conflicts are anticipated.

Mr. Carter, as another part of his plan to make it easier to project U.S. military power around the world, promised to build a Navy of 550 ships by the 1990s.

Many of the 462 ships the Navy is expected to have in its fleet by the end of this fiscal year will wear out in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It will cost billions of dollars to replace them.

The president also reaffirmed his commitment to the MX blockbuster nuclear missile that the Air Force intends to deploy in Utah and Nevada. And a White House official said the president may go beyond

the Cruise missiles being flight-tested and build longer-ranged ones.

Besides building up the Navy and deploying new nuclear-tipped strategic weapons like the MX and Cruise missile, Mr. Carter promised to modernize the forces designed to fight a non-nuclear war.

Expounding on the philosophy behind his new defense policy, Mr. Carter referred to the Vietnam war, which he said had shaken but not destroyed the "national consensus" around the concept of an active role for America in preserving peace and security for ourselves and for others.

"We have learned the mistake of military intervention in the internal affairs of another country when our own vital security interests were not directly involved," he said. "But we must understand that not every instance of the firm application of power is a potential Vietnam."

Mr. Carter in June, 1976, wrote the Democratic platform committee that, "without endangering the defense of our nation or our commitments to our allies, we can reduce present defense expenditures by about \$5 billion to \$7 billion annually."

His speech yesterday shows he has chosen a different path.

## Canada Government Is Minority

## Clark's Opposition Unites In Budget Confidence Test

OTTAWA, Dec. 13 (AP) — The combined opposition vowed to topple Prime Minister Joe Clark's minority government in a vote on the budget set for tonight, and the small party whose support keeps him in office said it may go along unless Mr. Clark makes concessions.

Party spokesmen said the 113 voting House of Commons members from the Liberal Party and the 27 New Democrats will turn out in force for a no-confidence vote against the Progressive Conservative government, which won 136 seats in the May elections.

Eudore Allard, a spokesman for the Social Credit Party, which has backed the government in earlier votes, said its five members probably would join the opposition unless Mr. Clark reduced the proposed 18-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax and boosted the size of the energy tax credit.

But last night, party leader Fabien Roy told reporters he was undecided and said his group would make a decision today.

Social Credit support would give the opposition a total of 145 votes, enough to bring down the government and force new elections. The Liberal Party has another member in the Commons, but he is the speaker and votes only in case of a tie.

Mr. Clark presented a tough federal budget Tuesday that would require Canadians to pay more for transportation, heating fuel, tobacco, alcohol and unemployment insurance.

Liberal House leader Allan Rock said that he would recommend support for a New Democrat motion condemning the government on grounds that its budget election promises in the new budget, "We intend to go all out to defeat it," he said.

The budget, which Finance Min-

ister John Crosbie admitted to be unpopular, did not include \$2 billion in personal income cuts Mr. Clark promised during election campaign, which have given about \$300 back to middle-income taxpayers, making good on a number of promises including a plan to help small businesses cope with high interest rates.

## Senate Study In Filibuster Over Oil Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Senate today refused for the first time to choke off a filibuster of oil-state senators and cap the size of a windfall-profits tax on oil industry.

The effort to invoke debate and cloture was favored by a majority of senators, 56-40, but fell short of the 60 necessary for the first attempt at ending the filibuster yesterday, 53-46. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd is making a third attempt to limit debate tomorrow.

The filibuster kept the Senate session for 17 1/2 hours, until 3:35 a.m. today. However, it apparently was no closer to ending the impasse than when it began.

At issue is a \$30.8-billion minimum tax amendment by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (N.J.) that would increase the total the Senate bill to about \$185 billion in the 1980s. The House bill generates \$277 billion.

With the scheduled Christmas recess approaching, the filibuster threatens to delay final action on the tax bill as well as legislation providing federal aid to Chrysler Corp.

Despite the delay, Sen. Long, D-La., manager of the bill, predicted it would be before the week end.

Sen. Byrd's minimum tax amendment would impose a 25-percent tax on three categories of U.S. oil that the Senate Finance Committee had voted to exempt from the full tax as an incentive to production.

Oil-state senators and Republicans oppose the amendment on grounds it would drain money needed by the oil industry for increased exploration.

At various times during the debate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, Republican manager of the bill, threatened to delay final action on the tax bill as well as legislation providing federal aid to Chrysler Corp.

The only non-negotiable of Republicans, Sen. Dole, said that no windfall tax bill he did not yet discovered.

Democratic leaders' shunning of yielding to a demand. Nearly 650 amendments are eligible for consideration during debate, including 300 that Sen. Long alone introduced yesterday. Unless cloture is invoked, those amendments could be offered for hours.

When it became evident Byrd was serious about keeping Senate in session past midnight, some senators took advantage of that time to haul out chairs from the chamber. Others, in Sen. Long, left the floor and did not return.

As the night wore on, most senators deserted the chamber, leaving all the talking to Republicans. Tempers were short. When Byrd left the floor after midnight, that part of the planned process was in jeopardy because Sen. Lowell Weicker, D-Conn., assigned the Democrats to the floor.

Sen. Weicker said Sen. Byrd "mealy-mouthed threats" — plays to boost humaneness and proved that "a wheeler does not a leader make."

## U.K. Bars Reducing For During Any SALT-3 Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials said that the missile decision was part of an overall plan designed to lead to arms reduction through negotiations. Mr. Vance did not today, however, rule out the possibility that preliminary U.S.-Soviet contacts on missile-control talks could take place "in the next month or two."

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the United States was as soon as possible withdrawing from the European theater 1,000 of its estimated 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons.

That was not immediately reported in the Soviet press, which emphasized as a major contribution to peace a Soviet announcement Oct. 6 that Moscow would unilaterally withdraw up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from Central Europe.

"Vast Majority"

Tass said Mr. Carter's speech "testified that the U.S. administration is ignoring the public opinion of the vast majority of countries, which opposes the arms race and supports détente and the quickest ratification of SALT-2. The U.S. president, judging by his speech, has not listened to the voice of reason."

Mr. Luns told the ministerial council that "we remain committed to the pursuit of détente policy. Yet we must recognize that we have made little real progress on that road."

"One of our principal problems is

the continued, unrestrained Soviet power on a global scale. The other main threat to our security stems from instability and extremism in the Third World."

Mr. Vance told his colleagues that long-term U.S. control of a missile-control talks could take place "in the next month or two."

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the continued, unrestrained Soviet power on a global scale. The other main threat to our security stems from instability and extremism in the Third World."



U.S. Is Constrained

# CIA Ex-Analyst Says SALT Lawed, Russia Has Cheated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A former Soviet affairs analyst at the CIA said today that the SALT-1 disarmament treaty is flawed and he warned that the Soviet Union had deceived the United States by cheating on SALT-1 and SALT-2.

David Sullivan, now a military

affairs adviser to Sen. Gordon

Humphrey, R-N.H., said in a press statement: "The Senate would be foolish to approve this dangerous treaty. It contains at least seven fatal flaws and it perilously constrains U.S. strategic programs."

Mr. Sullivan said that he had completed a paper on Soviet SALT deception, using "hard, unclassified evidence" to demonstrate clearly many examples of Soviet negotiating deception in both SALT-1 and SALT-2 and deception in avoiding terms of the accords.

"In May, 1972," he said, "the Soviets negotiated deceptively on all of the important issues of SALT-1 in order to allow their new ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] and SLBM [submarine-launched ballistic missile] programs to escape constraints under SALT-1."

He said, among other alleged abuses, the Russians:

- Made false statements about the size of their then-secret, heavy SS-19 ICBM.

- Pledged falsely not to build mobile ICBMs "when they have in fact an ongoing mobile ICBM program [and] an ongoing SS-16 mobile ICBM production program."

- Conducted a "massive, expanding Soviet nationwide camouflage, concealment and deception program involving all Soviet strategic forces" in contravention to the treaty ban on deliberate concealment.

"More significantly," Mr. Sullivan said, "the Soviets have continued to exercise deliberate negotiating deception in SALT-2 to allow all five of their new fifth-generation ICBMs and SLBMs to be deployed."

In excluding the Backfire bomber from SALT-2, he said, the Russians "falsely denied the aircraft's 'known and indisputable intercontinental and refueling capabilities.'"

"If the past is any guide to the future," he said, "it will take at least five years to discover that we have again been deceived by the Russians in SALT-2 just as it took us five years belatedly to discover that we had been deceived in SALT-1."

Japan Train Sets Record

HUGA, Japan, Dec. 13 (UPI) — An experimental train floating on a magnetic field reached a speed of 321 mph (516 kph) and broke its own world speed record during a test run here today. The unmanned car had recorded 315 mph yesterday.

Such applications

could offset some of the

worrying NATO front-line

pressures, at a cost to which even

clans could not object.

Another area, Jane's noted, "the

island and imagination" used

by the Soviet Union in integrating

it into its armed forces.

There is evidence that near-

00 MI-8 helicopters have been

mostly as military aircraft

of carrying up to 28 troops

heavy firepower yet seen

helicopter in the world."

The MI-24 helicopter "is

pressive assault transport and

up, heavily armed and ar-

with laser-guided missiles

added to its weapons."

Outing out that the North At-

Treaty Organization has

comparable, Jane's said it

is regarded as a very high-

armored fighting vehicle, al-

an aerial tank."

## U.S. Jets Lost

## While Training

## Over Europe

WILDMAN, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A U.S. F-4 Phantom II fighter jet was lost today in the North Sea while training over Europe.

The aircraft was last seen

west of the British coast

two crewmen aboard, officials

said today. A second U.S. jet was

over Spain.

The plane, an F-111 E based at

Heyford Air Base, was last

seen from last night during the

English coast. An Air Force

man said that the plane was

lost except for a practice

search began last night and

suspended for three hours be-

cause of high

and choppy seas. The search

ended at daybreak with aircraft

of the U.S. Air Force, the Royal

Force and the British Coast

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Meanwhile, at Torrejon Air Base,

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## Europe's Missile Needs

The Western alliance has begun making a series of interlocking decisions designed to guarantee its security in the 1980s. These include U.S. construction and deployment of mobile MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. President Carter's announced plans to increase defense spending by an average of more than 4 per cent a year over the next five years and NATO's conditional decision to produce and deploy Eurostrategic missiles. If the Carter decision on arms expenditures has its desired effect, the Senate will also vote on SALT-2 next year. And if Moscow agrees, the SALT-3 process, which involves limiting nuclear weapons in the European theater, can begin before the SALT-2 process is concluded.

There is movement on both the arms modernization track and on the negotiating track, which is as it should be. But there are also obstacles on both tracks and serious questions about the various Western initiatives are likely to be accomplished. The MX system, for example, is expensive (probably \$60 billion to deploy 200 missiles), the currently favored deployment plan is considered impractical by some specialists and there is even doubt in defense circles about its effectiveness as a deterrent. As for SALT-2, it is acknowledged by supporters and opponents alike to be in big trouble in the Senate. Like Carter's intention to increase defense spending, however, NATO's approval of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles should work in favor of the treaty's passage.

But what about the strategic value of deploying such missiles, apart from the importance of influencing the Senate on SALT and displaying NATO's ability, more or less, to take a unified stand on a major issue? Why is it important that missiles with sufficient

range to hit targets in the Soviet Union be based in Western Europe? A candid and cryptic answer was offered by Peter Cortier, a West German Bundestag member and defense expert. He said: "The idea is certainly not to win a war [but] to escalate a conflict that we couldn't dominate otherwise."

According to Soviet strategic doctrine, any nuclear attack from Europe dictates a similar response against the United States, therefore the presence of such weapons, the argument goes, should serve as a warning to the Russians that a nuclear war could not be contained in Europe. Since former secretary of state Henry Kissinger suggested in September that Europe could not necessarily count on U.S. nuclear intervention in a Soviet-European conflict, there has been increasing concern among defense-minded Europeans that some way be found to assure that the U.S. nuclear umbrella would open in case of a Soviet attack. Mr. Cortier, it would seem, was reacting, at least in part, to Mr. Kissinger's warning. But it is worth remembering that wherever the missiles are based, the trigger can only be squeezed by the president of the United States.

It is altogether likely, however, that Mr. Kissinger is wrong and Mr. Cortier's fears are misplaced. There is no reason to believe that U.S. strength and U.S. resolve have deteriorated to the point that a U.S. president would stand by and watch Europe be destroyed. The Cruise and Pershing missiles are important because they add to the overall Western deterrent, if only marginally, and because they are useful bargaining chips once the Soviet Union agrees — which it surely will — to participate in European theater nuclear disarmament talks.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Duty of Journalist-Diplomats

No crisis is complete without a press flap and Iran is no exception. It was bound to happen, given the enormous burden placed on all news organizations since the hostages were seized. In the absence of formal contacts, journalists have become surrogate diplomats; foreign policy is being made live, on the tube. All the while, the cameras transmit jarring images of shrieking mobs, images often staged by Iranians unusually wise to the higher theology of using the media.

In the current flap, the question has become who is using whom, and for what? To the Carter administration, it seemed wrong for NBC to interview one hostage, who may have been under duress. Others question whether NBC was right to agree to broadcast the interview in prime time and to permit an accompanying statement of Iran's case. White House press secretary Jody Powell called the interview "a cruel and cynical attempt" by Iran to divert public attention. What also seemed to trouble Powell was that Iran tried to use U.S. television to its own advantage.

U.S. television, in doing its job, may at times serve Iranian government purposes. It may at times serve U.S. government purposes. But throughout, it serves U.S. public purposes as well. The public needs to understand Iranian passions, real as well as staged. The public is not, in any case, so glib as to swallow any Iranian argument whole; if

anything, the various televised appearances of Iranian leaders have strengthened U.S. resolve.

NBC concluded there was legitimate news value in the interview, so long as it retained editorial control and could include the necessary caveats. The correctness of that judgment seems to us borne out, paradoxically, by a hip-shooting attack on the network by Rep. John Brademas: "A lot of us feel that so long as Americans are bound and made to sit in cubicles and are not allowed to communicate with each other, these citizens of the United States are being mistreated. I was surprised an American network would have gone along." The very facts that Brademas cited had been disclosed in the broadcast he deplored.

U.S. journalists have not sought a diplomatic role in Iran. It has been thrust upon them. Those covering Iran have been under pressure from two sets of would-be official editors, Iranian and American. At some point, timidity or competitive zeal might indeed impel a network or newspaper to shave professional standards. But the networks have on the whole held to the obligation of deciding, independently, what is newsworthy. The lesson is the same as always: The only duty the media can effectively perform is their own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Chief Ramokgopa's Appeal

The South African government, of Prime Minister P.W. Botha has made several recent pronouncements which, if carried out, would mean improved conditions for the blacks who make up the great majority of that country's population. Blacks have been granted the right to join trade unions, for example. And Botha has questioned other laws that support the system of apartheid. Sadly, though, a dispatch last week from our correspondent reveals that South Africa is still cruelly resettling blacks against their will. The pronouncements, therefore, may be empty propaganda.

Chief George Ramokgopa, of the town of Ga-Ramokgopa, has learned that his 50,000 people, and the 30,000 members of a nearby tribe, will be resettled from what they regard as "the land of their birth" to an area "with not a single flowing river, that is unsuitable for rearing animals, and unbearable." Noting that his people now inhabit land that has "flowing rivers, and the climate is neither too damp nor too dry," Chief Ramokgopa has appealed for help to Pieter Koonhof, Minister for Black Affairs, who last year managed to block the destruction of the black town of Crossroads.

Forced relocations of entire communities are part of a policy adopted by South Africa in 1948. It allows the government to divide the nation into separate parts for whites, blacks, Asians and "coloreds" — people of mixed ancestry. In some cases, whites have been moved from ancestral lands. In most cases, blacks have been chased out of white areas to the so-called black "homelands," usually places that are hard to farm and develop.

The policy, of course, lets some white South Africans dream of an all-white nation. But the plight of Chief Ramokgopa's people demonstrates the cruel costs of those dreams. Koonhof does not see much hope for the blacks' latest appeal. He says whites in the Ramokgopa area have long been promised the chance to acquire the land of the blacks. Chief Ramokgopa has urged his people to remain calm, and pray.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1904

PARIS — The magistrate charged with the investigation of the death of deputy M. Syveton, has heard several witnesses who were in a position to throw some light on the mysterious affair. One of these was M. Menard, who married the daughter of Mme. Syveton last May. He made the following statement to the magistrate: "M. Syveton is not the victim of an accident. He committed suicide, being unable to find any other way out of a most difficult position that had arisen with reference to his family." Another deputy, who hastened to the house shortly after the death of M. Syveton became known, now states that M. Syveton killed himself owing to a *drame de famille*.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1929

TIRANA — Tobacco, not a mysterious and insidious poison, is breaking down the vitality of King Zog of Albania. Like all Moslems, Albanians are inveterate chain-smokers, never without a cigarette from early morning till late at night. And it is a habit from which King Zog cannot break himself. He is free to admit that he has never counted the number of cigarettes he has smoked, as his own cigarette factories supply him. His particular brand is made by special workmen, in a special room, and of the finest tobacco obtainable. In addition, each cigarette is so long that it actually counts for two. King Zog finds it practically impossible to cut down his supply below 50 a day.



## Grounding Poland's Flying University

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "The Society for Scientific Studies (TKN in Polish) inaugurated its series of lectures on The Contemporary History of Poland on Nov. 2 at 10 Pulawska Street in Warsaw. The session was opened by Prof. Jan Kielanowski, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the first lecture, entitled 'The Clandestine Polish State, 1939-1945,' was delivered by Prof. Wladyslaw Bartoszewski."

The brief communique above, published by the clandestine press in Warsaw, requires some explanation. First, the lecture was given at a private apartment. Second, the auditors included a district official and two policemen who declared the meeting illegal and stopped it. Third, the first in the series of lectures was also the last to be held of all those prepared and announced by the TKN for the university year of 1979-1980.

One of the subjects in the curriculum, those that never had a chance to see the light, included: Polish 20th Century Thought; Polish-Jewish Relations Between the Two World Wars; The History of the Catholic Church; The Ethical Problems of Science; The Moralists: Nietzsche, Schiller and Camus, and Russian Literature.

### Simple Operation

In Warsaw, the operation is simple: The police surround the building, search the apartment, disperse the students and arrest the lecturers. In the provinces, it is a bit different: the operation takes place at the railroad station, where the lecturers are arrested as they get off the train, interrogated and sent back to the capital under escort. Those who resist have their passports withdrawn, are put on trial and sentenced, like ordinary hoodlums, to pay large fines.

That is what happened to Mr. Bartoszewski, a well-known writer and historian, secretary general of the Polish PEN Club, and to Piotr Naimski, a chemist and member of the KOR (The Social Self-Defense Committee), the leading democratic opposition group in Poland. It happened to Mr. Bartoszewski because he was a TKN lecturer and to Mr. Naimski because he had offered his apartment for a lecture.

This resulted because the regime considers the Society for Scientific Studies to be one of the most dangerous dissident activities. The TKN, also known as the flying university (a link to the clandestine teaching groups that existed in Occupied Poland during the last century) was created in January of last year. In its "ideological charter," the flying university declares that the attempt to muzzle culture and science through censorship and political prejudice is a threat to the future of the nation's culture and to the education of youth.

### Threat

In face of this threat, the TKN decided to complete the education offered by the government through lectures and seminars dealing with subjects that are ignored or reshaped by the official schools. More than 80 professors and intellectuals, of whom 19 are members of the Academy of Sciences, assumed the responsibility for the classes. And more than 5,000 students have been able to discover some of the real history of their own country.

The TKN has become an authentic university, which has found a legitimate place in the impressive and burgeoning network of independent and democratic institutions operating in Poland. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński has taken up the cause of the TKN against the government, since a number of lecturers at this flying university once were close to the former bishop of Cracow, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the current pope.

The flying university is a particularly humiliating slap in the face of the regime. The university's habit of disseminating information on questions of Polish history that are crucial, yet taboo, is an affront to the monopoly on "truth" that is one of the primary bases of all totalitarian regimes.

Edward Gierlek, head of the Polish Communist Party, found himself with scant freedom of choice in the matter. Poland's economic situation is desperate, its neighbors are getting nervous — as the Prague tri-

als demonstrated — and the country's acquiescing — and corrupt — intellectuals have begun to rebel against the Central Committee's "liberalism." Gierlek had no choice but to give in and tighten the screws on the flying university.

For the same reason, four dissidents who organized a meeting on Nov. 11 near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the center of Warsaw, were sentenced to jail on Monday. By trying to restore the celebration of the Polish independence day — banned by the Communist regime since the end of World War

II — the four dissidents were just as guilty as any TKN lecturer of trying to break the monopoly on "historical truth," which the Communist Party wants to keep for itself.

### Stalin and History

In London, Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski, who teaches at Oxford, has announced the creation of an international committee for the defense of the flying university in the name of "liberty, science and culture." Three Nobel laureates were among the first to join: German writer Heinrich Böll, French

biologist Andre Lwoff and Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal. Among others standing up in defense of the TKN are the exiled Soviet writer Alexander Zinoviev, U.S. writer Mary McCarthy and British political scientist Robert Coates.

Hannah Arendt said that when Stalin decided to rewrite history, he destroyed not only old books, but those who had written them and those who read them. Today in Poland, the writers and the readers manage to survive, but books and history are in serious danger.

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## The Yellow Rain in Laos

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Laotian tribesmen call it "the yellow rain." It struck at least three times during February of last year, killing and sickening an undetermined number of members of the Hmong tribe near Xiangkhong.

The yellow rain was probably mustard gas, the most loathsome weapon of World War I, its use condemned by 114 civilized nations — not including Laos or Vietnam.

Evidence has been gathered from refugees and through other intelligence to prove that poison gas is now part of the arsenal of Southeast Asian communists. Mustard gas, and a second gas — either lung-damaging phosgene or chlorine, and in some reports, a nerve gas — has struck terror among the Hmong, or Miao, people who have been resisting communist domination in their remote areas.

Months ago, the U.S. State Department, in its restrained way, told Rep. James Leach, R-Iowa, that it was sharing this evidence with "others whose influence with the Laotians and Vietnamese exceeds our own." That means the Soviet Union, which provided the planes and rockets that caused the yellow rain to fall, and has an extensive chemical-warfare program. "Evidence of a Soviet role," said the State Department with a careful calibration of concern, "is circumstantial."

### Verification

Recently, verification of the early reports has reached Washington that should stir up even the most unflappable diplomat. Here is an excerpt from a confidential summary: "Four attacks using poison gas

made on Hmong tribe members during February, 1978, at the confluence of the Nam Theng and Nam Ka rivers in south central Laos. Delivered by rockets fired from single-engine, propeller-driven reconnaissance-type aircraft."

Two gases were used, one colored yellow, the other red. "Both agents made the victims feel as if their body was going to blow up, severe coughing yielded blood. The throat felt hot and it hurt to swallow. These symptoms followed by eyes turning yellow as if the victim had jaundice, the vision becoming blurred, and the nose tingling as if hot pepper had been inhaled. Breathing caused a sharp pain, teeth felt loose and gums smelled rotten."

"Five thousand people in the area of attack," the report continues, "two hundred known to be affected... anyone whose bare skin was touched by a droplet suffered severe necrosis of the affected area, high fever, with the skin red and turning, bruise-dark. Took about two weeks to die."

### Running a Test?

Had enough? That's what poison gas does; the fear of retaliation kept aggressors from using it during World War II. Since then, many nations have developed the capacity to use chemical warfare, now it appears likely that the Soviet Union has been interested in running a test on human beings.

I am informed that a seven-man team of Soviet chemical warfare experts visited the Laotian cities of Pakse and Seno to inspect warehouses containing the same type of "chemical explosives" used

last year to suppress the anti-communist tribesmen. These supplies include shells for artillery, as well as bombs and rockets containing the mustard and phosgene or chlorine gas. The same Soviet team was seen at three installations, and its presence was reported separately; the intelligence is hard.

At the same time, the United States is beginning to get reports that poison gas is also being used by the Vietnamese in Cambodia. That evidence is not as solid as the confirmed Laotian reports, but a pattern is emerging: the Soviet-supported regimes in Vietnam and Laos need a terror weapon; the Russians see an opportunity to test their chemical arsenal without using it themselves.

The result is the reintroduction of poison gas into the world's actively-used weaponry, with nothing but the most pipsqueak admonitions from low-level U.S. diplomats, a hollow reaction from U.S. allies, silence from the Third World, and a cool denial from the Communist Peking Lao.

On Wednesday, a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held open hearings on the poison gas reports. The U.S. Army Medical Corps testified that two types of gas had been used, and that its investigators had heard of between 700 and 1,000 deaths in Laos. The congressman pressed HR 501, which says it is the sense of the House that the UN Commission on Disarmament should place chemical warfare on the agenda of the UN. A witness from the U.S. Army Control Agency clucked sympathetically at the reports and did not think that placing the case on the agenda was such a good idea.

### Atrocity

Why is the United States pussy-footing about this? The United States knows an atrocity is taking place — poison gas is the poor nation's atomic bomb. The United States knows that if it does not combine outspoken outrage with diplomatic pressures to stop the use of gas immediately, its use will spread.

Most of all, the United States knows of some degree of Soviet involvement, probably in the production of lethal materials, demonstrably in the on-site examination of supplies, and certainly in the provision of the agents of delivery.

The way to stop the yellow rain is not to resolve to ask Mr. Carter to ask the UN to mail a protesting postcard to Laos. The way to stop the torture and terror is to tell the Soviet Union that the United States finds their secret testing intolerable.

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### Letters

#### Khomeini's Way

The thought occurs that the Ayatollah Khomeini's single-handed pursuit of brinkmanship through the constant escalation of tensions over the U.S. hostages is not a demonstration of strength but an admission of weakness. The technique of gaining popular support through the creation of devils to fight against is a tactic which is not needed by strong leaders who have positive programs to offer their people.

The weaker the leader, the greater is the requirement to create devils. One would hope, in this light, that the ayatollah can find real strength and provide some positive programs for Iran to rally to. The alternative being pursued does not provide much hope, or many rewards, for any of the participants, above all the Iranian people.

Another thought is that what the ayatollah may really want is a holy war. In this case, and in view of U.S. reluctance to give it to him, further escalations can be expected. After all, war is only a matter of

sufficiently provoking enough people. (The winner of such a conflict resides north of Iran's northern border.)

A final thought is that the ayatollah may be so consumed with hate for the United States because of past support for the shah that trivial such as international laws become no obstacle to his revenge. If this is the case, I wonder what to say about all-consuming hate and revenge? And what does that mean about the ayatollah?

SUSAN MORRISON.

#### Hypocrite of Year?

The Libyans qualify for the hypocrite of the year award. They take up the cry against the deposed shah, and conveniently forget the aid and comfort they gave Idi Amin of Uganda, a tyrant just as bad if not even worse.

In fact, Amin has disappeared, but at the time of his disappearance, rumor had it that he had found refuge in Libya. When the Libyans talk about the shah, shouldn't we ask them the crucial question: where is Idi Amin?

DONNA EVLETH.

Paris.

#### State of Tasmania

Your obituary of Made Oberon (IHT, Nov. 26) was touching and comprehensive. I was delighted to read that she was born in Australia (being a citizen of that country myself), but saddened that your research had not discovered that Tasmania is a state of Australia, not just an "island close to Australia."

NEA MACCULLOCH.

Luxembourg.

## Autonomy: Waiting For Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The effort to bring out the next phase of Camp David agreement has been tably lost the attention of the public, and of distracted Washington officials, during the Iranian crisis. But the problem is there, and developments are making anything more urgent to find a solution.

The next phase is supposed to be autonomy for the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem. The effort to bring out the next phase of Camp David agreement has been tably lost the attention of the public, and of distracted Washington officials, during the Iranian crisis. But the problem is there, and developments are making anything more urgent to find a solution.

Some supporters of Israel feel that it would be just as well to let the agreed goal of autonomy slide. Israel has taken enough for peace, they argue, pulled large slices of the Sinai out of the school, and in part of the Sinai oil wells of Egypt despite the great cost to Israel and the possibility of danger.

It is true that at Camp David Prime Minister Menachem Begin undertook large commitments involving risk, and that he has carried them out meticulously. It does not follow that Israel's benefit if the process started were now interrupted.

What Israel got at Camp was something substantial but modestly important: the peace with its largest neighbor, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, was just as meticulous in that that part of the bargain. He brushed off opposition from Arab world — an opposition he has remained unflinching in government policies, as elements, that many Israelis are now questioning.

The turmoil in Israel, the growth of Moslem militancy, and the area have made life more difficult for Sadat. He needs to be a point to some achievement larger Arab interest, and that on the question of Palestinian rights.

To arrive at next May 2, nothing to show for the peace would certainly involve negotiations. And for Israel, which much staked on its policy, a time of danger is actually on Feb. 25, Egypt and Israel scheduled to exchange ambassadors, a step that for many will symbolize the separation of Sadat's peace. There is an interest in showing some progress in autonomy by then.

The autonomy negotiated has been stymied so far by an narrow Israeli view of what Camp David pledge of "full autonomy" should involve. The Israeli council would have to give up the West Bank's land, Israel would keep control over education, roads, police. The military would merely be withdrawn — "abolished," as Prime Minister Begin originally said.

Is there any chance that the government will take a more realistic view on the meaning of "full autonomy"? I think there is. Again, over the two years that came to Jerusalem, the saved the peace process by ing to reality. He has proved for all his rhetoric, he has a man's sense of when to be flexible.

The latest sign was a change of the plan to deport the Nablus. That foolish idea is condemned by many of friends and by a good part of Israeli public, but dropping took courage.

The affair of the mayor's deeper reason why it is in interest to have him stay in the West Bank and G occupation is becoming more burdensome for Israel. The mayor is the most effective and unified protest ever experienced in the territories. Occupation, it is intensified Palestinian nationalism.

There is a challenge for the Israelis, too, in the affair of the mayor. In their new unity and fidelity, they surely take advantage of politics over him. If significant Palestinians moved now to talk with the step would be as dramatic as Sadat's visit.

But in any event Israel can go ahead on autonomy, the idea attractive enough residents of the West Bank will vote for a new. The United States, despite must press the autonomy negotiations. But the responsibility heavily on Begin.

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Linowitz Ends 6-Day Visit

U.S. Envoy Is Optimistic in West Bank, Gaza Talks

By William Claiborne

Jerusalem, Dec. 13 (WP) — A special ambassador Solomon Linowitz today ended a six-day visit to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, sounding a note of optimism that the peace negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy can lead to an agreement by the May deadline.

Mr. Linowitz said after the end of a series of meetings with Israeli and Egyptian leaders here and in Cairo.

Mr. Linowitz, accompanied by Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, flew to Cairo yesterday for a 70-minute meeting with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and then returned here for a brief session with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin before leaving for Washington.

Settlers Held for West Bank School Attack

Jerusalem, Dec. 13 (NYT) — Police said yesterday that six settlers on the occupied West Bank had been charged with shooting windows and firing shots at an Arab girls' school at a refugee camp Nov. 27.

Yoram Safdieh, deputy commander of the police in the Judea district, said that accusations of unlawful and damaging property had been filed against the six men. He said, however, that they had been asked by children throwing stones at a car in which women and children were riding.

Safdieh said that the men attacked a school at Jalazum refugee camp, with stones and guns, firing 10 rounds and smashing at least 120 panes of glass. Two girls slightly injured by glass.

Safdieh said that all six were a settlement of Shiloh, near Jalazum camp, north of Ramat-

Chicago Library Throws Book at Rule Violators

Chicago, Dec. 13 — In one of the toughest crackdowns in the United States against people to do not return books, the Chicago Public Library is obnoxious arrest warrants for the library, the Los Angeles Times reports.

Patrick Scanlan, the security chief, said that the library had detained 20 warrants but that they had been arrested. They usually come in voluntarily once they know we have the warrant and are looking for them," he said.

Library officials say that the 1 for unreturned materials for last three years is \$19 million. Scofflaws face fines between \$50 and \$500 for each book, film or other library item that they do not return.

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Mother Teresa talks with Pope John Paul II during an audience yesterday at the Vatican. She announced afterward that the pope agreed to give her a Vatican property in Rome where she can care for unwanted children. Mother Teresa began a four-day visit on Wednesday.

India Concedes Mother Teresa Won't Pay Tax on Prize

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Embarrassed Indian bureaucrats conceded today that Mother Teresa of Calcutta will not pay tax on her \$193,000 Nobel Peace Prize.

"Take my word for it, she will not have to pay taxes," a Law Ministry official said. He admitted that there had been a delay in making a decision on the tax status of the Roman Catholic nun who has pledged her prize money to help the poor.

The possibility of Mother Teresa's being taxed provoked public outrage. Newspapers today kept up the barrage against the bureaucrats, whom they said had made India a laughingstock.

"It is not the law that is asinine but the legislators, the enforcers, the administrators," the Times of India said in an editorial.

"For the sake of grace, the entire amount that the Nobel laureate brings to this country must be deemed hers and her mission's, untainted by the tax man's filthy hands," it said.

Vatican Panel Begins Theologian's Trial

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A Belgian theologian Edward Schillebeeckx today went before a Vatican tribunal to answer charges in a case that has provoked fears that Pope John Paul II is stifling intellectual freedom in the church.

Rev. Schillebeeckx, 65, a Dominican priest who teaches theology at Nijmegen University, a Roman Catholic school in the Netherlands, is to be questioned on his teachings in his book, "Jesus: An Experiment in Christology," published four years ago.

The trial is being held by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Vatican anti-heresy agency once called the Office of the Holy Inquisition.

Although the Vatican has maintained secrecy about the inquest, church sources say that a team of three Vatican theologians were to interrogate Rev. Schillebeeckx for three days.

**9 Questions**

According to the sources, the Vatican theologians were to pose nine questions concerning Rev. Schillebeeckx's views regarding the divinity of Christ, the significance of his death and resurrection, the doctrine of the virgin birth and the doctrine of papal infallibility.

The central accusation against the priest, the sources say, is that his theological conception calls into question Christ's divinity, the cornerstone of Christian worship.

The case, begun in 1977 and one of several recent Vatican moves against liberal theologians, has provoked protests, which were especially strong in the United States, where the conservative religious views expressed by the pope in October dismayed liberal Roman Catholics.

Last week, a group of 144 American, West German and Swiss Catholic theologians petitioned the Vatican to assure that the Schillebeeckx inquest would be "an authentic dialogue" instead of a medieval-style heresy trial.

Among those signing the petition were prominent U.S. theologians such as the Rev. John Tracy Ellis, professor of church history at Catholic University in Washington, and the Rev. David Tracy, theology professor at the University of Chicago Divinity School.

**Theologian's Reply**

Rev. Schillebeeckx has been shown the questions to be put to him by the Vatican tribunal and has published a reply in the Italian Catholic magazine *Il Regno*. "If Christ perhaps did not know that he was the son of God that does not prevent him from so being or prevent us from affirming it," Rev. Schillebeeckx wrote in the magazine regarding his views on Christ's divinity.

"This, then, is a historical question. I am an historian and I was writing history, according to which Christ was not conscious of being the messiah," he said in the article.

Church experts said that the trial

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Guerrillas Disclose Strength to Britain Rhodesia Cease-Fire Talks Move Ahead

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (WP) — Significant progress was made today toward a cease-fire in the Rhodesian guerrilla war, and British officials at the settlement talks here expressed confidence that a final peace agreement could be signed by the weekend.

Military commanders of the Patriotic Front guerrillas and the former government in Salisbury spent long hours in what were described as "constructive" negotiations over where their troops would be positioned after a cease-fire.

Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo also disclosed the strength of their forces, in confidence to British officials, a symbolic requirement that had stalled formal bargaining on the cease-fire details at the 14-week peace talks here.

The Patriotic Front no longer objects to having its guerrillas gather at "assembly places" scattered around Rhodesia, while the Salisbury forces are confined to more numerous bases of their own. But the guerrilla leaders are still seeking to have some of the assembly locations changed.

[Mr. Nkomo, speaking to reporters, said there would be no cease-

fire until he is assured that his men will not be vulnerable to government attack in the assembly camps, Associated Press reported.]

The Salisbury delegation of former Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa declared in a statement that it was satisfied with the details of the British cease-fire plan and was ready to sign a final peace agreement.

"We have done everything that could have been required of us to complete the negotiations," said former Deputy Prime Minister Silas Mundawarara.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said, "We confidently look forward to an agreement by the end of the week."

The British are anxious to have the peace agreement signed after Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, returns tomorrow from a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels and before he leaves with

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Sunday for an official visit to the United States.

British officials today gave the Salisbury and Patriotic Front delegations here a draft of the final agreement, incorporating a cease-fire document with a summary of earlier agreements on an independence constitution for the new nation to be known as Zimbabwe and new elections to choose a black majority government within three months.

Rhodesia has reverted to the status of a British colony under the rule of a British governor, Lord Soames, until the elections are held, a new government is formed and independence is granted.

Artificial Blood Makes U.S. Man 'Feel Strong'

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — A 67-year-old man who became the first person in the United States to receive artificial blood has been released from the University of Minnesota hospital.

"I feel real strong, just like I did 25 years ago," said Haldor Nickelsen when he returned home.

Mr. Nickelsen received about four pints of the synthetic chemical fluosol — about 25 percent of his normal blood capacity — after surgery last month. A Jehovah's Witness, he had refused a conventional transfusion on religious grounds.

Doctors obtained permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to use the experimental chemical, fluosol, developed in Japan, can transport dissolved oxygen to living tissue but cannot carry hormones, antibodies and substances responsible for clotting.

Universities Shut In Athens Area

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Greek government yesterday shut universities in and near Athens in an effort to curb student unrest exacerbated by recent legislation governing examination procedures.

Ioannis Varvitis, minister of education, said that only universities in the Athens area were affected by the move. He ordered them closed until Dec. 24 when the two-week Christmas holiday begins.

The universities were closed after protesting students occupied several faculties of Athens University and threatened to take over the entire university. The new law reduces the number of times which students can take examinations. In effect, it limits the number of years a student can remain at the university.

28 Deaths Reported

SALISBURY, Dec. 13 (AP) — At least 4 Rhodesian troops, 18 guerrillas and 6 collaborators have been killed, Lord Soames arrived yesterday in Salisbury, the military command said today.

Lord Soames said he understood he had to walk a fine line in his new job. "I'm just settling in and meeting people. I don't want to rush in where angels fear to tread," he said.

He made the comments last night after his first television address to the nation. "This will not be an easy period for any of us," Lord Soames said in the broadcast.

Salvador Leftists Seize American

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A U.S. Corps volunteer has been taken hostage by leftists who seized a market building to press demands for salary increases, witnesses said yesterday.

Deborah Loff, 24, and several market clerks have been held at the manager's office since late Tuesday, when youths said to be members of the leftist Feb. 28 Popular League occupied the area, the witnesses said.

They said that Miss Loff, a health adviser, was visiting the market when the occupation took place.



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# Weekend

## What's Karl Lagerfeld's Finest Creation? Karl Lagerfeld

by Joel Stratte-McChure

PARIS — Karl Lagerfeld, the much-touted and innovative fashion designer for the house of Chanel, is always changing his tune. A year ago, he swore he "never public food," never designs to digest anything other than the delicacies that are personally prepared by his private Spanish chef, and served on his own splendidly set table.

Now Lagerfeld confesses that earlier this year he not only ate and enjoyed junk food ("I don't know what it was, but it was wonderful") at a cafe called Gilbey's, a country music establishment near Houston, but has also picked up a shirt for Japanese and Italian cuisine.

Now Lagerfeld confesses that earlier this year he not only ate and enjoyed junk food ("I don't know what it was, but it was wonderful") at a cafe called Gilbey's, a country music establishment near Houston, but has also picked up a shirt for Japanese and Italian cuisine.

Lagerfeld lives alone in a sparsely but elegantly furnished wing of an 18th-century hotel particulier (mid-17th-century) in the 7th arrondissement, drinks Coca Cola ("like Barbara Hutton"), a shirt with over 300 home-pressed in creases. He does not have electric lights in any of his rooms ("the subtlety of light"). He deplores smoking and drugs ("make people boring"). He gets upset if he is thrown on the bed, he doesn't attend designers' fashion shows ("I see them in papers"). He reads constantly and concentrates on every detail about everything. He's as busy in business as he is in cultivating an indolent and exaggerated public personality.

u, as someone at the table suggests, if he in his diet will he start to fall apart in other ways. Lagerfeld, brown-eyed and baronish, lifts the tip of his chin and looks at the camera with a questioning look. He jokingly wonders aloud if he should retire — although, at 41, he's at the peak of a career which has put him at the center of today's fashion dictators. As if tiring himself, he tugs on his short pony tail, wears his naturally curly hair this way to it straight) and remarks about the gray hairs that are starting to appear. Then, the light process apparently finished, he gets to work.

Don't make too much of the junk food," he cautions in a distinctive German-accented English, the words hurriedly put together the sentence ending with a high pitch. "I'm a chameleon. I move constantly from one to another. Food is like fashion — one has to change preferences but is obligated to occasionally try everything else. And I was traveling.

proceeds offers some rare lamb chops to Lagerfeld with an expression that suggests she's some of his past vacillations. Before, Lagerfeld lived in an apartment on Place St. Sulpice, a Rue de la Harpe, in a neighborhood with a Ruhlmann lacquered table and an exceptional Art Deco items. Today, his is of restored 18th-century furniture and art he counted on two hands. Before, he lived in a loose and layered fashion look. Today, his clothes are slim and structured. Before, he had a conservative black-dominant wardrobe. Today, he's purchased a color-made "casual refined look for the '80s" — mainly in gundy and bronze.

A week ago, he was in Vienna designing costumes for Arthur Schnitzler's "Comedy of Justice" and accepting a job as a part-time time professor. Today, he will go to the offices to work on garments for next year's ready-to-wear collection.

Lagerfeld contends that none of these changes are unusual and claims he's known for a time how things would evolve. His life and position in fashion are part of a pattern.

When I was 19, a fortune teller, Serakman, told me what would happen during my life. She

said I would not have a normal family life. That and her other predictions are all true. I'm doing just what she said — always have, always will."

What Lagerfeld's done, what Serakman saw on the cards and in the crystal ball, goes something like this. He was born in Hamburg on Sept. 10, 1938 ("My sign is neon") and was raised in the countryside of northern Germany. At four, he was asked his Swedish father and Westphalian mother for a valet to dress him, for a print of the painting showing the meeting between Voltaire and Frederick of Prussia and for some decent tutors.

He spent most of his private education drawing and in 1952 came to Paris ("then and now the center of culture and fashion, though Houston's not bad") to try his luck with couture. Two years later he won a prize from the International Wool Board for the year's best-designed coat. Like Yves Saint Laurent, who won that year's award for the best dress, he was on his way.

"I worked for Balmain and Paton to learn the trade and during the '50s designed film costumes for Sophia Loren and Rita Hayworth," Lagerfeld says as he walks into his fully-mirrored bathroom to pose for photographs. "I was bored in 1963 and wanted to attend a university somewhere. But the freedom of fashion was impossible to abandon. Serakman said it would be like this."

He did freelance designs for Fendi Furs, Chloe ready-to-wear and Charles Jourdan shoes for 10 years before joining Chloe in 1974. Since then he's become a Renaissance man. The fashion designs are only part of an output which has probably impressed even his soothsayer.

Early next year he'll publish a book in France called "Anna Chronique," full of drawings he's done of Italian Vogue writer Anna Piaggi in various outfits. Later next year there will be a book about 80 years of French fashion. He's trying to make a movie which will be a "mean, sophisticated, Marx Brothers-like project." He's just completed a 30-second commercial ("There's a secret alliance between men and my perfume") for Christmas advertising in French cinemas.

"I'm in a hurry all the time but keeping busy is the only way I can accomplish anything," Lagerfeld says as we move into a study cluttered with designs-in-progress, volumes of to-be-read books and 2,000 colored pens. It's the only messy room in the house. The others are almost empty; furniture is moved from room to room according to need. "I immediately forget the past and only think of the future," he says.

Lagerfeld runs constantly. Earlier this year he took a quick 10-day tour of the United States in a private Gulfstream II to promote his Chloe perfume. The reception was noteworthy. In Houston, the Kashmere High School marching band and the Westchester Wranglers drill team were on either side of the red carpet. He left the airport in a police-escorted Cadillac with Texas longhorns on the hood and Lone Star champagne, which he didn't touch, inside. In New York and Los Angeles, he appeared on all the television talk shows. The pressure was apparently enough to drive him to junk food.

"I felt like Sarah Bernhardt must have when she toured America in the 1880s," he says as we thumb through some of the rave reports in the American newspapers. The Houston Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Times and Women's Wear Daily seem in agreement: He's a major force in fashion. One of them calls him the world's greatest designer.

"I don't believe any of this," he declares with his Socratic grin. "In fashion you can't let anything go to your head. Everything in this business is temporal. You can never look back, just keep running ahead — fast. I really don't remember what my dresses looked like at the last collection, and I really don't know what they'll look like at the next."

Lagerfeld is basically a recluse who likes people. His reputation in the trade and among friends edges towards the sublime. He never forgets a name, misses an appointment, is late for a deadline ("Thank God for deadlines or I'd never finish anything"), or disappoints his fashion critics. He says his main personal flaw is that he can't say no.



Lagerfeld today: "I'm like a chameleon; I move from one thing to another."



The Baroque Karl Lagerfeld of 1975: black beard and clothes, Deco apartment.

"Karl is nothing less than a genius," says Pierre de Champfleury, general manager of Elizabeth Arden France, a subsidiary of Eli Lilly that handles Lagerfeld's range of toilet products and perfumes. "He attends to business matters with the same professionalism with which he designs a dress, creates a fragrance or decorates his home."

In Paris, Lagerfeld somehow manages to do everything. He gets up at 6:30 a.m. and reads in bed for an hour before breakfast (primarily his books and biographies — his recent favorite is the letters of Austrian poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal. He reviews books for French Vogue under the pseudonym Minoulet de Vermeuse). He chooses his daily attire by the amount of light coming through the courtyard window and uses Lagerfeld soap, after shave and cologne before putting on his Lagerfeld glasses. He tries to spend five nights a week at home ("It's never boring"), tries to go to bed religiously at 2 a.m. and tries to exercise only lightly ("I get broad overnight if I lift weights, though I have a set in the country").

"The drama of my life is the telephone and I look forward to video phones which will somehow enable me to screen calls," he says as he disconnects the telecommunications instrument.

"Sleeping is another problem. It's necessary but a waste of time."

He works on his designs at home or at the Chloe offices. He has a licensing agreement with Chloe's owners, Jacques LeNoir and Gabrielle Agnion, and receives a percentage of the turnover in return for creating their ready-to-wear line, which does not have his name on the label.

His own company, Karl Lagerfeld Productions, in which he has a 50 percent stake (LeNoir and Agnion each have 25 percent), works out other licensing agreements. Besides the 60-year contract with Eli Lilly to handle his Chloe perfume and Lagerfeld men's products, he has licensing deals for glasses, furs, luggage, scarves and ties. ("I'm very selective, unlike some French designers who put their names on toilet paper and furniture," he explains.)

"I am really working-class in that I work with class," he says in an Oscar Wilde-like tone. "Without the excellent people I'm involved with, I'd probably fall on my face." Lagerfeld's feeling about the future of fashion is intentionally vague. He dismisses the idea of expanding into men's wear now because "unlike the past, today there's only the three-piece suit and there's not much you can do with it." For women, he's currently working on air-inflated

fur coats and outfits that "can be crumpled up in a shoe box without getting wrinkled."

"My clothes today must be elegantly functional and able to travel," he says. "I don't design hand-painted dresses any more because they're always destroyed in the laundry. The future of fashion for me will not be new shapes but new materials. I'm looking for fabrics which feel like skin and are weightless. I'll probably spend the future with test tubes in the laboratory looking for novel ways to envelop the torso politely."

Fashion critics use the past to pigeonhole Lagerfeld's output. Read the trade papers today, and they all say his present look resembles that of the '50s. Continue reading and he invariably denies ("Fashion never repeats itself, darling") that his designs resemble any period.

"Physically and mentally, I change with the years and my outlook on fashion, except for the presence of wit, changes with me," he says. "I hate the past and I hate routine. When I sit down with my wife as having then made with her, on her, through her, for her. My mistakes rejuvenated me and aged my wife. She was pregnant with my mistakes."

He threw out his arms, as if he were appealing to the afternoon, to the wind, for confirmation, and said, "How could we help but make mistakes when we were planning all the time? How many plans work? How can you plan against death and taxes and the failure of love?" "When things didn't go according to plan, we explained to one another what had happened. We lived on explanations. I sometimes think love is nothing but an accusation you spend all your time explaining away. Our apartment, our clothes, stunk of explanations. They have a glum smell, like the binding of certain books."

We were passing an old Colonial with smoke streaming from a chimney. He gestured at it. "How I loved playing house. I think men enjoy playing house even more than women. It's like dressing in drag. It's also a variation of playing soldiers. Here we are in the fort. Love is our ammunition. This is the good fight. Marriage will make the world safe for democracy."

He fell silent and we walked for awhile without talking. I couldn't think of anything to say. A fat old Labrador appeared in a driveway, barking hoarsely. "You see?" my friend said. "Dogs bark at divorced men."

He barked at the dog and it retreated, making a half turn at a safe distance for the sake of form. "Most divorced couples are people who fell out of love, but not us. We fell into love, the

ple," he explains. "I had a vase at home. I put two calla lilies in it and... poof... the Chloe bottle."

One thing nobody seems to dispute is that, whatever makes him run, Lagerfeld has already made his mark. Says Women's Wear Daily Paris correspondent Marian McEvoy: "Karl leaves himself incredibly open; he over repeats a style. His clothes are like his personality — humorous and over boring. He will be remembered for a long time." Adds Diane Von Furstenberg: "Looking at my clothes after Karl's is like looking at a Volkswagen after a Rolls Royce." And Anna Piaggi: "He's invented a new period."

To the casual visitor, Lagerfeld appears to keep in command of his professional and social life through a novel attachment to the past. Although he detests possessions ("I give things away. The fact that I pay a lot of taxes and spend all my money keeps me working"), he has a fascination for the 18th century that, he contends, will not diminish in the 1980s. His 18th-century Paris home with the Le Sueur ceiling and the 18th-century chateau in Brittany (called Grand Champ, the French translation of his Swedish name) give him a solid base, a sturdy

(Continued on Page 10W)

## A Tormented Romantic — Theodore Gericault

by Nancy Jenkins

ROME — The autumn show at the Villa Medici, which has become something of a Roman tradition in the last 15 years, is one of the few opportunities in this art-rich but museum-poor town to the kind of exhibition that is commonplace in London, Munich or New York.

The Villa Medici, high up on the Pincio with its lovely sunset view of the city, has been the scene of the French Academy in Rome since Napoleon transferred it there in 1803. The subject of this exhibition is the early 19th-century painter Theodore Gericault (1791-1824), in keeping with academy tradition among French artists with a strong Roman connection. Gericault spent a year and a half of his short life in Rome studying ancient ruins, masters and contemporary customs and, of all of which affected him mightily.

This is by no means a complete exhibition. It is the three great Louvre canvases, including Gericault's most famous painting, "Raft of the Medusa," are missing. The canvas explains that this was due both to insurance costs and lack of appropriate space. But it is too a stern reminder of Rome's place in the world right now. Still, we must be grateful what we can get, and the present exhibition certainly not to be placed in the category of all fairs.

With 39 oils on canvas and paper, nearly two hundred sketches in charcoal, pencil and pen and

ink, and more than 100 lithographs, representing Gericault's entire known production, the show, while limited and selective, is an accurate retrospective of the artist's brief and tumultuous career. Three magnificent oils from his Roman period show the wild, riderless horse races that were part of the madness of Rome's 19th-century carnival celebrations. These are strong compositions, especially No. 15, whose tension and dramatic immediacy recall Goya's painting of the firing squad.

But Gericault's Roman period is also represented by more tranquil, compassionate sketches of Roman life, *contadini* (local people), blacksmiths, horses, a street crowd offering prayers to the Madonna.

From the inherent classicism of an Italian landscape that betrays a strong link with the *paysages* of Claude Lorraine, to the impressionism of the disturbing, provocative, strangely erotic image of Mazaepa, the youth in Byron's poem who was bound to a horse's back, Gericault's painting represents one of those bridges one comes across so often in art history.

He himself was the very incarnation of the Romantic, Byronic ideal of the artist — reckless, passionate, tormented and doomed. The scandal of his blatant affair with his beautiful young aunt (whose portrait, the catalogist believes, is No. 38), no less than his early death at the age of 32, contributed to the legend. Both dandy and bohemian, his life was governed by two consuming passions, horses and painting, and his biography reads like a Stendhal novel.



"Portrait of an old man."

tic continuum, and it is a unique chance to see it in Rome. There may well be no French 19th-century painting of equal or lesser importance on public view anywhere in this city.

The Villa Medici exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. every day but Monday, until Jan. 28.

## Divorce Is the Sweetest Form of Marriage

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK — "For me," my friend said, "divorce is like a more profound form of marriage. It even has its honeymoon. Now that I no longer live with my wife, I'm crazy about her. I can see how beautiful, how intelligent, how intuitive and sexy she is. The whole sequence is reversed: after the honeymoon, we'll begin our engagement. We'll be engaged till death do us part."

He had come out to the country to visit me and we were taking a walk. Divorced men are fond of long walks.

"I look back at my wife," he said, "with all the sentimentality I used to reserve for my mother. She represents the bravest thing I have ever tried to do: make another human being happy and secure."

He sighed. Or perhaps he was only taking a deep breath of the country air, as city people often do.

"I gave my wife my innocence, and she still has it. That's why I had to divorce her. To get away from it, from the memory of it. She was out of my optimism. I believed — in myself, in her, in everything. She was my age of faith."

"I went on record with her. She is my archive. Some people are nostalgic about the house they grew up in, the school they went to. My marriage was my house and school. I don't know whether I graduated or flunked out."

When I said "I do," I meant it. I meant it with all my postadolescent heart. I felt like King Lear when he said "I will do such things — I know not yet what they are — but they will be the terrors of the earth." Oh, I was fierce. With my wife behind me, I could do anything. Only she wasn't behind me: she was in front of me. A modern wife is always in front of you."

My friend gazed at the landscape as if it were the landscape of his marriage. His voice grew wistful: "I made mistakes, of course, but they were beautiful mistakes. That's one of the glories of marriage: It enables you to make bigger and better and more beautiful mistakes. That's where the grandeur is, the romance. His mistakes are the measure of the man."

"There is nothing so life-giving to a husband as his mistakes. And there is nothing so wearing to his wife as having them made with her, on her, through her, for her. My mistakes rejuvenated me and aged my wife. She was pregnant with my mistakes."

He threw out his arms, as if he were appealing to the afternoon, to the wind, for confirmation, and said, "How could we help but make mistakes when we were planning all the time? How many plans work? How can you plan against death and taxes and the failure of love?"

"When things didn't go according to plan, we explained to one another what had happened. We lived on explanations. I sometimes think love is nothing but an accusation you spend all your time explaining away. Our apartment, our clothes, stunk of explanations. They have a glum smell, like the binding of certain books."

We were passing an old Colonial with smoke streaming from a chimney. He gestured at it. "How I loved playing house. I think men enjoy playing house even more than women. It's like dressing in drag. It's also a variation of playing soldiers. Here we are in the fort. Love is our ammunition. This is the good fight. Marriage will make the world safe for democracy."

He fell silent and we walked for awhile without talking. I couldn't think of anything to say. A fat old Labrador appeared in a driveway, barking hoarsely. "You see?" my friend said. "Dogs bark at divorced men."

He barked at the dog and it retreated, making a half turn at a safe distance for the sake of form. "Most divorced couples are people who fell out of love, but not us. We fell into love, the

way you fall into a pit. And we were frightened by the depth of the pit. According to Goethe, the only way to know another person is through love, and we certainly knew each other. Some mornings that knowledge was so blinding that we couldn't open our eyes. We knew one another not only intimately, but under the aspect of eternity. We were the ascent of man, the evolution of the species. It was up to us to illustrate the human condition."

"It is the tragic destiny of husbands and wives to observe one another. I always felt that my wife was looking down at me through a mirror on the ceiling. You know, like those mirrors women look into while they're delivering their babies."

He flourished the stick and it broke. He looked ironically at it, as if the metaphor was too pat. "We hardly ever fought. From time to time, we would try, but it was no good. One or the other would bring a grand gesture — a denunciation, a threat — and then break off with a sheepish smile. We couldn't fight because we understood each other too well."

We stepped off the road to let a truck go by. My friend took my arm, as if to draw me into his thoughts. "People think of the self as inexhaustible, they think you can go on sharing and exploring and communicating forever. But it's not true. The better you get along and the more you confide, the sooner you travel through all the recesses of personality and come to the end."

"It's a terrible shock. I remember when it happened to us. It was a Saturday afternoon, a rainy Saturday afternoon in October. We had been talking since breakfast, and suddenly we stopped. We stopped as if a buzzer had sounded to tell us that our time was up. We realized that we were finite, that we had reached the end, the bottom, of our selves. It was like a premonition of death."



# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Vienna's English Theater (Tel: 421260) until Dec. 15: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) starring Joan Fontaine. . . . "Advent in Vienna" — Dec. 15 in the Konzerthaus: Christmas Cantata by Hoegger. . . . Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts — to Jan. 20: American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

## BEELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Tel: 031/336685) — Dec. 14 at 8: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) starring Joan Fontaine. . . . "Advent in Vienna" — Dec. 15 in the Konzerthaus: Christmas Cantata by Hoegger. . . . Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts — to Jan. 20: American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Royal Museum of Fine Arts until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer August Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death. . . . Radio House Concert Hall — Dec. 14-15: The Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir conducted by Lamberto Gardelli perform Verdi's "Requiem" . . . Odd Fellow Palace — Dec. 14: The Royal Orchestra under Randolph Barshai perform Shostakovich's "Symphony No. 8" . . . Museum of Decorative Art — Two exhibitions to Dec. 31: "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

## ENGLAND

LONDON. In the foyer of the Lyric Theater — Dec. 17-Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," an exhibition organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain featuring cartoonists from the national press and magazines including Bill Tidy, Leon Honeysett and Manny Curtis. In the Studio Theater — Dec.

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CHRISTMAS CONCERTS  
LONDON. — St. Paul's Cathedral — Dec. 22 at 10:30: "Christmas Mass" and "Serenade" at 11:15: "Carol Service" with the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. . . . Westminster Abbey — Dec. 22 at 7:30: Christmas concert with the King's Singers and the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra. . . . Dec. 23 at 3:30: Family Christmas Carol Service. . . . Westminister Abbey — Dec. 24 at 9:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 24 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 25 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 26 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 27 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 28 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 29 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 30 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log. . . . Dec. 31 at 11:30: Festival of Christmas Procession and Blessing of the Yule Log.

15 at 7: Tifford Bach Choir and Orchestra under Denis Darlow (Bach's "Christmas Oratorio"). Dec. 16 at 7:15: Amadeus Quartet with pianist Clifford Curzon. Dec. 17 at 7:45: Berlaymont Musical Society Choir and Orchestra under Harold Barnes (Grainger, Jacob). Dec. 18 at 7:45: Allegri String Quartet (Beethoven). Dec. 19 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra under Sir Charles Mackerras (Mendelssohn).

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# FOOD

## Getting to the Roots of the Endive Crunch

by Patricia Wells

LEUVEN, Belgium — Belgian endive, one of the most prized products of the gastronomic world, may be destined to become an endangered species. Cultivated for the past 125 years on vest-pocket farms in the Flemish flatlands surrounding Brussels, the ivory-white, faintly bitter vegetable has long defied easy production. It is costly and complicated to cultivate; indeed, it is among the most labor-intensive foods known to man.

Accordingly, the exclusive cadre of Belgian endive growers dwindles each year, and the price of the crisp, conical, tight-leaved vegetable continues to soar.

"It is a dirty and difficult business, and not very attractive to outsiders," explained Josef Van Grunderbeek, a third-generation grower in this tiny town of cobblestone walks, well-lined roadways and immaculate gardens.

Mr. Van Grunderbeek, who is 27 years old, farms the family's seven-acre plot with his wife, Monique, his brother, Gustav, and his sister-in-law, Georgette. Like about 5,000 other traditional growers in Belgium, the Van Grunderbeeks get all of their income from endive cultivation.

Producing it keeps them busy 12 hours a day, seven days a week, throughout the year. "Except in November, our peak harvest time," Josef added with a proud grin. "Then we work round the clock."

In a day when most of the world's food is machine harvested and mass produced, rarely touched by human hands from planting to marketing, the endive grows in Belgium may be unique. Its production requires a series of time-consuming steps that can only be done by hand, from the sowing of the seeds until the final harvesting.

During a given year, Belgium's small family farms will produce some 85,000 tons of the vegetable on about 20,000 acres of land. All of the endive sold in the United States, some 550 tons a year, is grown on these family farms. Nearly half of the total crop is exported to about 34 nations, from Zurich to Japan.

For the four Van Grunderbeeks, who always work as a team, the season begins in April, when the endive seeds — held over from year to year, and even passed on from generation to generation — are sown outdoors.

The seeds, about the size and color of mustard seeds, are sown at regular intervals through the end of May, to produce a succession crop. By June the first root harvest is ready, but it will be months before the first endive crop is ready for market. With proper care, good weather and daily tending, within six weeks the tiny seeds will produce sand-colored roots the size of a carrot, and sprout brilliant green foliage resembling a clump of leafy spinach.

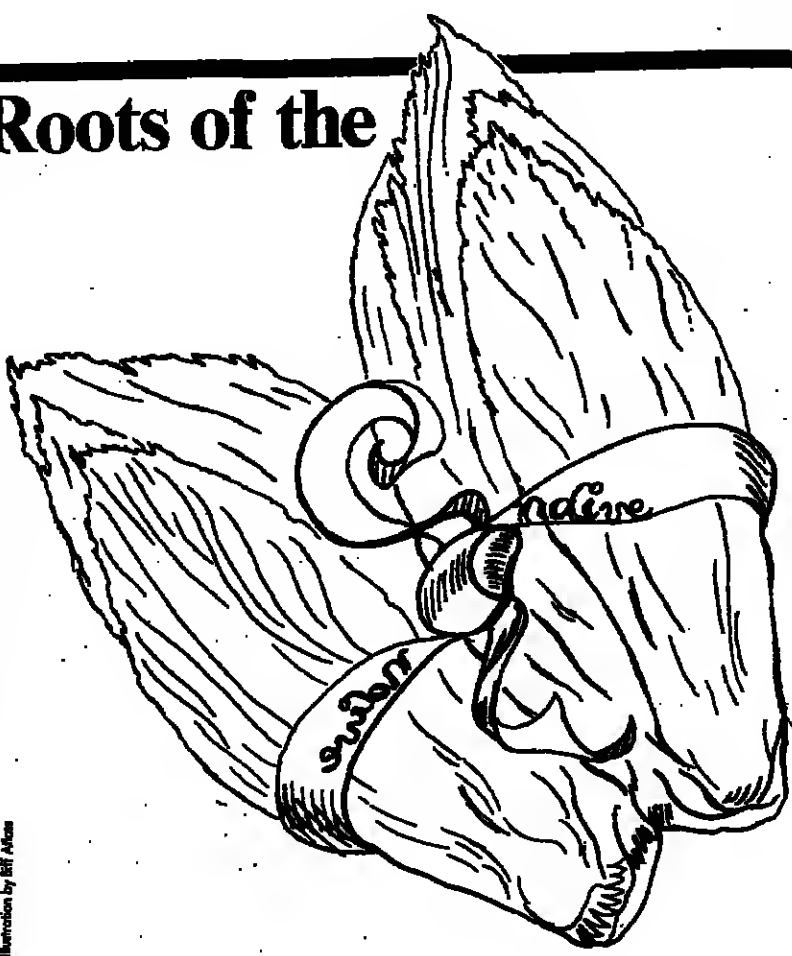
Next, the tender roots are pulled from the ground, one by one, and the leafy greens are trimmed off and returned to the soil as fertilizer. The roots are dusted off, in preparation for a second planting in the half clay, half sand soil native to the heart of Belgium.

But this time, in a process called tabling, the roots are buried in special areas where the earth is heated by a series of underground pipes. Within six weeks, the combination of heat, humidity and total darkness will force the gnarled root to sprout the straight, smooth and fragile-leaved endive. This is the most critical stage in endive growing: Too much heat will produce fast-growing but overly bitter endive.

It is the second planting stage that is also the most time consuming and tedious. On a recent day at the Van Grunderbeek farm, a visitor watched Mr. Van Grunderbeek's wife, Monique, at work. Kneeling amid mounds of roots and yards of loamy earth, she worked with the precision and confidence of one who had performed the task many times before. She buried the roots, one by one, in rows about two yards wide, then covered them with a deep layer of earth. In four hours she tabled more than 3,000 roots, covering just a little more than three square yards of land.

Weeks later, when the crop is ready to harvest, the family will again uproot the vegetable one by one, cutting the roots from the endive by hand. The tender vegetables will then be individually washed, spin dried and packaged for market.

"Endive growing has its advantages," said Mr. Van Grunderbeek, understanding that at this point, the tedious process might need some jus-



tification. "You can grow much on just a little plot of land."

Toward the middle of the last century, the people of the outlying villages of Brussels depended almost solely upon market gardening for a living. In addition to potatoes and a root vegetable called mangel-wurzel, farmers also grew chicory for its root, from which they extracted a coffee substitute. The roots were taken to nearby factories to be dried, roasted, then ground to a fine powder. Growers kept the roots too small to be processed.

During the particularly mild winter of 1846, roots that had been left in a heap next to a barn began to sprout. They grew long shoots with small, yellow-white leaves. Since green, leafy vegetables were virtually unknown in the winter, the growers tasted them, found them quite edible, and brought them to the early-morning market in Brussels, where they offered them as *harbe de capucin*, or friar's beard, and *pijsenli*, or dandelion.

Over the years, the produce became known as *witloof*, or Brussels chicory, and became the specialty of family concerns in the area around

Brussels. The Belgians still call it *witloof*, but the United States it's known as Belgian endive and in England, chicory.

Whatever it is called, endive is a versatile, healthful vegetable, rich in B and C vitamins, potassium and almost free of sodium and calories. A full pound of endive contains only 40 calories. And endive travels well, remaining fresh for as long as six weeks if refrigerated.

Because endive is carefully washed before being packed by hand in cobalt-blue wax, it need not be washed before use. The wax, per, by the way, is not there for simple aesthetics but to protect the tender shoots from which causes them to darken and turn bitter.

Endive can be eaten raw, served as a salad with a simple vinaigrette dressing, as an accompaniment to a roast, or cooked in a variety of ways. It can also be braised, and purged for soup. Its smooth, crisp texture makes it an excellent partner for apples, pears, nuts, cold chicken, ham and Gruyere cheese.

©1979 The New York Times

## Cream of Endive Soup

6 heads Belgian endive  
4 tablespoons butter  
5 cups chicken stock  
1 cup mayonnaise, preferably homemade  
1. Combine the egg yolk, vinegar and salt in a blender or food processor. Blend for 30 seconds, then, with the motor running, starting the oils in a slow but steady stream. As the mixture thickens, stop the motor and just seasoning. This will make one cup.

2. Trim and core out a cone from the bottom end of each endive. Remove any bruised leaves. Cut two heads of endive crosswise into one-quarter-inch rounds. Separate the leaves from the other two heads, and quarter each leaf.

3. Combine the endive, apple cubes, chopped walnuts. Toss together with the vinaigrette and serve.

Yield: 4 servings.

2 sweet apples, such as Red Delicious, coarsely cubed  
1/2 cup walnuts, coarsely chopped  
1 cup mayonnaise, preferably homemade  
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## Endive Sauce

This sauce can be served over poached salmon, chicken or vegetables.

6 heads Belgian endive  
4 tablespoons butter  
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste  
1 teaspoon sugar  
2 cups heavy cream

1. Trim and core out a cone from the bottom end of each endive. Remove any bruised leaves. Cut two heads of endive crosswise into one-quarter-inch rounds. Separate the leaves from the other two heads, and quarter each leaf.

2. Melt butter. Sauté endive until it is about 10 minutes, adding salt, pepper and sugar. Add cream, cook another 10 minutes and serve.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

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## Apple, Walnut And Endive Salad, With Walnut Mayonnaise

The mayonnaise:  
2 egg yolks  
2 tablespoons vinegar  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup walnut oil  
1/2 cup peanut oil  
The salad:  
4 heads Belgian endive

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2 egg yolks  
2 tablespoons vinegar  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup walnut oil  
1/2 cup peanut oil  
The salad:  
4 heads Belgian endive

## Incognito Skiing in Pontresina

by Margaret Studer

ZURICH — Somehow its famous neighbor across the valley keeps on hogging the limelight. But the picturesque skiing village of Pontresina doesn't mind a bit. As the locals smugly say, "The St. Moritz crowd likes to be seen — our guests want to stay incognito."

Nestled away in the narrow, wild valley leading up to the Bernina Pass, Pontresina (pop. 1,800) has managed to retain the feel of a small village. Old Engadiner houses with foot-thick stone walls and wooden beams line the winding main street and the tiny mountain church of St. Maria testifies to a lively history that goes back to the 11th century.

Today, Pontresina offers some of the best skiing in the world. It is situated right in the middle of stunning glacier country, and it is within a stone's throw of the vast structure of St. Moritz's ski circuit a few miles away. A quaint mountain train goes the five miles to the cable car, which swings over breathtaking gorges and precipices to the run (for intermediate skiers) on the 9,000-foot-high Diavolezza.

In February, for those who really want a challenge, the Morteratsch glacier run opens — an extraordinary 5.6 miles of track skirting seemingly bottomless crevasses and frozen waterfalls. Above it all stands the Bernina massif with its Piz Palu (3,905 meters), a mecca for mountain climbers. Don't stray off the beaten path or you might not come back.

There are often long waits to get up the Diavolezza, so make sure you get there early. Or even better, bunk down in the restaurant at the top. It's nothing fancy, but only costs \$10 (with breakfast) for the night.

Directly opposite the Diavolezza is Piz Lagalb, a challenge for good skiers, especially if you try to become a member of the exclusive "Club 8847" — which requires downhill runs in one day and some climbing, all of which means that you have conquered the equivalent of Mt. Everest's 8,847 meters.

If you want to try yourself out on the St. Moritz circuit, a candidate area for the 1988 winter Olympics, a bus runs every half hour from Pontresina and drops you at the cable station for the ride up to the famous Corvatsch. Here, too, skiers can really test their strength, and on a



clear day, the breathtaking view stretches as far as the distant Matterhorn.

Pontresina is right in the center of Switzerland's current craze for cross-country skiing. It is surrounded by fantastic runs through woods and long stretches of field, altogether some 28 miles of trails. Each year there is the Engadiner marathon cross-country here with around 10,000 enthusiastic participants.

Does it cost the earth to stay in Pontresina? Well, it can, if you choose to bed down at the ultra-elegant Grand Hotel Kronenhof with its turn-of-the-century frescoed rooms and chandelier charm. A double with bath and full pension comes out at from 240-350 Swiss francs per day. But then, the Kronenhof is something very special, with a fine restaurant where Gunter Sachs is sometimes seen.

But for those with thinner wallets, there are plenty of other possibilities among the village's 2,500 hotel beds. The charming, 17th-century Hotel Steinbock offers a double room with bath from 120-140 Swiss francs for full pension in the low season (150-170 Swiss francs in the high). At night, the Steinbock lounge tends to be

filled with sporty-looking types looking lustily at local maps.

Meanwhile, there are plenty of places to for those who aren't all sport and no play. Hotel Walther's "Clubbette" is the top spot late at night. And for a gastronomic try the "Sarazena," which pushes a flame-mato soup for cold mountain nights.

To join in the spirit of it all, there is a light, horse-drawn sleigh ride down the Roseg valley — no motorized traffic is allowed here. The valley ends in a glacier where you sit in a cozy restaurant and drink the local red wine. A fitting ending to a day in Pontresina.

The village is reached easily by train (just 3 1/2 hours) and car (approx. 130 miles) from Zurich through very beautiful countryside. The also offers flights from Zurich Airport to nearby village of Samaden in the winter. A card for the use of all sport transport facilities for the whole region, including St. Moritz, can be obtained from the Pontresina Tourist Office. For information on Pontresina call 6 64 88.

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# No Freeze in Haute Fourrure

by Carolyn Pfaff

PARIS — On the second floor at Christian Dior on the elegant Avenue Montaigne there are nothing but furs — luxurious, super chic, super expensive furs. The Christmas rush is on. Would you care, Madame, for a silver fox at a very dramatic little fur for only 72,000 francs? Look how it's finished at the bottom in a fringe of foot-long swishing fox tails!

What about a burgundy-dyed mink? "You see, Madame," explains a saleswoman dressed in the two-toned lipstick pink uniform, "most of our customers already own several minks. We're to give them something different." The gaudy mink cardigan, Jean-Claude Jaudouin's mink collar, is just 19,300 francs.

But if you'd rather have something really class, very discreet, in fact the most expensive fur at the moment is a white Russian lynx for just 100,000 francs?

Madame la Cliente, who has just flown in from Beverly Hills, decides on the fox, fox being one of the most fashionable furs this season. And back in the sales room, they mark another

changed from forbidding classic, with all the merchandise locked in cupboards, to modern. Now, the entire fabulous collection is displayed on racks. For quality, design and range of choice, no one can beat Revillon and a Revillon label in fur is guaranteed to warm up the coldest of French hearts.

At Fourrures Du Nord, the biggest of the ready-to-wear group, they have just opened up Fourrures George V, a 1800-square-meter palace on the Avenue George V with marble staircases, a two-ton chandelier and a stock of 5,000 coats, including 150 minks, thousands of foxes and 50 sables.

Not to be outdone, top designers like Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent, Balmain, Chloe, Ted Lapidus and Ungaro are busy promoting their ready-to-wear fur lines. In fact, most of the big couturiers wouldn't be caught dead without a few socko furs in their collections. But unlike Dior, they still order out instead of cutting and making the coats in their own workrooms.

Until very recently, the fur business was considered to be a completely separate affair from haute couture. Fur designers didn't speak to ordinary couturiers. Then, in 1968, Frederic Castet, who had been trained in the Dior atelier as a couturier, heated up the chilly fur business by

That collection began the boom in long-haired furs. Since then, prices have been rising at the rate of 20 to 50 percent a year — to a point where white Russian lynx, the most beautiful of the long-haired furs, is now more expensive than sable.

Today, the image of fur as a luxury designer item disguises the fact that behind the scenes it's a deadly serious business — and often not a very pretty one at that, involved as it is with the killing and skinning of beautiful animals.

Today, almost 95 percent of the business is done with animals raised on farms. But the remaining 5 percent has caused the industry more trouble than the wilds of Siberia and Canada put together.

It all began with the United States' ban in the late 1960s on importing furs of endangered species. U.S. Customs agents began confiscating furs at the border unless the owner could prove that the purchase predated the new law.

At first, the top French furriers didn't seem to give a damn. They were still featuring African and other pelts in their collections in 1971. Leafing through the photos of Frederic Castet's Dior collection for that year, you can see leopard and cheetah coats and exotic zebra ponchos.

To this day, neither Italy nor France have enacted laws against the importing of spotted furs. But the furriers themselves took action in 1976, by signing a French charter along the lines of the American law. In fact, most responsible furriers had abandoned spotted pelts by 1972, for the very good reason that many other countries no longer accepted them.

"So we didn't sell leopard any more. Business suffered a little, but not too much," says Jacques Haran, Revillon's chairman of the board.

Nevertheless, the trade in African pelts still goes on. Last year, 319 cheetah skins — representing an estimated 10 percent of the African cheetah population — were seized in Hong Kong. Early this year, there was another haul, this time of Mexican skins, seized in Texas by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

And French women still wear spotted furs. At Dior, a customer in calf-length leopard paraded a very mean looking boxer to match a mean coat. At Revillon, an old tiger coat was being renovated in the workrooms. "Here, they care more about fashion than they do about ecology," says Revillon director Colette Kernan.

But the most upsetting problem is baby seals. Seal is now considered a bad-conscience fur and the crusade waged by Cleveland Amory and championed by Brigitte Bardot, among others, has succeeded in driving seal skin from most of fur collections.

"Let's not even talk about baby seals," said Jacques Haran of Revillon. "It was a very small part of the seal fur business. We've stopped selling them, but I'm afraid the killing goes on."

In fact, Alaskan fur seals — not baby seals — can be sold legally in limited quantities in accord with a treaty signed by Japan, Russia and the United States. Haran says the herd has now increased from 200,000 to one million.

There are other animals, however, that still need protecting — including dogs and cats. The main supply of domestic animal fur comes from China. In France, Chinese dog fur is marketed under the brand name Dog. "If the French realized that dog meant 'chien,' they'd faint," says Revillon's Colette Kernan.

There is also a solid market in cat fur. Haran estimates that about 350,000 cats a year come from England. "They don't breed them, they catch them," he says. Cat fur, he explains, used to be extremely cheap, \$200 a coat, but is now

too expensive to be worthwhile. "In France after the war, when we couldn't import furs, we used cats. It's not very easy to sell cat fur, but we've sold it and it's very warm."

As for hamster, which also comes from China, Frederic Castet says that it is still used at Dior to line coats.

You can also buy rat fur. This Christmas, Robert Beaulieu, one of the with-it new fur designers, is offering an entire coat of little hexagonal grey skins. It is called euphemistically "un petit rongeur" from Macao.

All these furs and many more are sold at auctions held across the world from Leningrad to Seattle (the biggest is the annual fair in Frankfurt).

Leningrad, shades of former glory, specializes in the most expensive furs: sable, lynx, Siberian wolf and astrakhan, although the Russians are allowed to buy only fur hats and gloves. Mink auctions take place in New York and Scandinavia, while Canada specializes in fisher and Canadian lynx.

As for fur markets, the biggest is Germany (Dior has 21 outlets there), the second is the United States, and the third, Japan — despite the fact that the Japanese have only begun wearing furs in the last 10 years.

And what do they buy? Astrakhan may come and fox may go, but of all the furs, the great perennial, the one that always keeps on selling despite changing fashions, is mink. In fact, according to Time magazine, mink has come back bigger than ever in the States, as American taste returns to quality and classicism — the string of pearls, the little hat and the mink on Sunday.

Says Mr. Haran of Revillon: "For our collections we come up with a lot of gimmicky things. After all, 30 minks in a row can be boring. But 50 percent of our business is still in mink, and I see that figure steadily increasing."

Says Frederic Castet: "We do a lot of amusing furs, but our figures break down into 60 percent classic and 40 percent fun fur. And mink, of course, is the backbone of our classic business."

Castet also notes a trend back to natural color. "Four years ago we were selling a lot more dyed fur than we do today," he says.



Christian Dior Fur



on the master sheet of patterns from the collection designed by Frederic Castet, Dior's designer since 1968 and the acknowledged god of fur design in Paris.

Far, the highest turnover this season for a fur is the mink. Dior's mink is 32,000 francs, means at least 32 people in the world are buying fur coats of identical design, but not to worry, the color could be different and, anyway, one buys a fur for a lifetime anyway.

Paris, a fur now lasts one or two seasons, at the most. Then it can be renovated, but often it's sold off either at the local comment shop (a sort of upstart thrift shop) or one of the top fur auctions held twice a year in the Hotel Drouot, famous for auctioning off frivolous objects. The result is that even one wearing a very nice fur this season, also looks like it's going to be a great istmas season for the fur furriers. They're that business is booming — and has been for the past four years.

Paris says that sales this year are up 12 percent in haute couture and 20 percent in ready-wear at the 250-year-old French house of Revillon, the place is jammed. The decor has been

taking over the small Dior fur operation. Castet immediately began cutting and sewing fur like ordinary cloth, to restyle fur's fuddy-duddy image. Acting as both manager and designer, Castet turned Dior Furs into an important operation. It now employs a staff of 150.

Two years ago, the Russian government asked Castet to help remake the image of Borkhara astrakhan (Persian lamb). Now, Castet creates 10 to 20 new models every year, using lamb in ways that our grandmothers never dreamed of.

In the story of new styles in fur, credit for one of the first revolutionary breaks with traditional methods must go to Pierre Cardin. He was the first to work furs in squares and stripes. But Castet was the first to dye mink red. He was also responsible for new lattice-work and stretch-quilting techniques in mink cutting, techniques which have since been brought to perfection by Revillon's top stylist, Jean-Paul Avizou. Both men claim to have introduced the first totally reversible fur coats.

The new names in French fur design, Claude Gilbert and Robert Beaulieu, were the first to work with the then-cheaper furs such as wolf and fox, but Yves Saint Laurent gave the official seal of approval in his 1971 collection.

## Ravel Flying Solo — Under 12

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Even the youngest jetsetters are a sturdy breed; more and more of them travel alone on their way home for Christmas or back to school after vacation, and the children tend to take it more in their own hands than their anxious relatives waiting on the end.

Various mothers will conjure up stories like one about the 8-year-old who was bound London to deepest Africa to join his par-one Christmas. His plane stopped over in a, where he was bedded down in a hotel night. Two days later, his parents were ng panic-stricken calls to London about a missing offspring. The boy was finally ed down to his hotel room in Rome. "They ne to stay here until someone came to col-ec," he explained.

The odd horror story only proves the rule: potent travelers are best trained early. Only do the young suffer from fear of flying. ne Lufthansa official explained: "For chil-lying is like being treated to a gift. Genet-ly is a contest among children to see who ppear most blasé. They'd rather die than t that it's their first flight — but you can nize the first-timers by the way they avoid ng out to see the clouds."

tes vary, but most airlines establish a 50 nt fare for children up to age 12. But a passenger traveling on the transatlantic with TWA, for example, flies full fare, so orth checking beforehand.

most airlines, children under 5 must be uppanied by a hostess, whose fear must also id. But, as one Air France official put it: cheaper for the parents than going there ck themselves."

ffrent airlines have their own age limits, nest consider a 6-year-old mature enough solo. Cabin staff are, however, assigned to ise children's comfort, many companies ing the lead of Swissair, which decided years ago to introduce "nurses" on flights ica.

ben making plane reservations for small ravelers, parents must fill in a form giving ames and addresses of the people who will e children in and out at each end. The e is responsible for the fragile cargo from noment the child is checked in until he or s "delivered" at the other end. Some air-ven house the kids at the airport. ansa, for example, provides a kindergarten Frankfurt airport for children in transit to e night.

ish parents can hire special children's ervices, if they aren't in London to ac- any their children to or from the airport. has become something of an industry in n, where boarding schools and colonial



families have long created the demand. Universal Aunts (Tel: 01-730-9834), the most venerable of a number of institutions in London, is now shepherding the offspring of children it used to

meet at the end-of-term trains in the 1930s. (Other agencies are Alexander and Country Cousins.)

Universal Aunts charges its clientele, whose numbers have been swollen recently by Singapore Chinese and visiting Arabs, an average of £35 to ferry a child from a given rendez-vous to the airport — or to meet him as he flies in. If necessary, they can even arrange for a child to spend the night at a staff member's home (£6.50 for bed and breakfast). Universal Aunts seldom encounters timid children. "You'd think," says Mrs. Penelope Henshaw, who masterminds the job, "that they were just going from Victoria to Charing Cross."

At the airport, red badges help stewardesses find the Universal Aunts staff. "We give the badges to the children, too, but the older ones don't like to wear them," says Mrs. Henshaw. This is true, too, of the identifying tags distributed by the airlines to unaccompanied children. Consequently, stewardesses try to make themselves as conspicuous as possible. British Airways has "Aunties" on the Lollipop Specials that ferry gaggles of children back to servicemen in Hong Kong or oilmen in the Gulf. And Lufthansa employs a personage called "Mickey Mouse" to fly on each flight to Johannesburg.

Once aboard, the kids get preferential treatment. They sit up front and are given frequent guided tours of the cockpit. Many airlines run their own junior clubs for "Future Hostesses" and "Future Pilots" and distribute logbooks in which the compulsive young traveler can clock up his total mileage. Gifts are awarded to those who fill them up.

Some airlines offer alternative menus for children. Lufthansa offers multicolored non-alcoholic "aperitifs" and more down-to-earth main courses like hamburgers. At Christmas, there are often special menus. But, Mrs. Henshaw reports, "Children often refuse to eat on the plane and arrive ravenously hungry."

Despite their cool exteriors, some children find jetsetting upsetting. They worry about not being met at the other end. The flights are so quick and the change of environment so drastic that, psychologically, it's difficult for them to believe in the comfort and security of home as well as the reality of any other destination. For some children, the dichotomy can have disarming effects.

And unimaginative adults don't help, either. A 10-year-old boarding home from his boarding school in northern Scotland to Bangkok arrived drenched in sweat because he had been packed off in his school uniform, complete with tweed jacket, woolen socks and brogues (heavy leather shoes).

But for every kid who is overwhelmed by the experience, there are 50 others who revel in it. In terms of one-upmanship, flying back to school after Christmas with a tan from Honduras is as good a way as any to impress friends. ■

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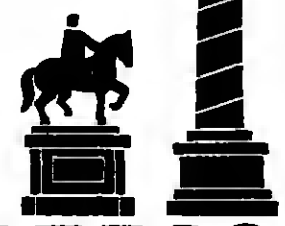
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# Ronald Winston Democratizes Diamonds

by Jane M. Friedman

**N**EW YORK — This Christmas, when you cast your eye down Fifth Avenue — past jewel-box Cartier, sumptuous Bulgari and Tiffany's — it might be fun to know you don't have to cover your eyes when you approach Harry Winston Inc., purveyor of "rare jewels" to the world.

This year, in an unprecedented move, Harry Winston Inc. has gone democratic. With "Poesie" (Poetry) — already out in Europe — the firm introduces a range of jewelry priced between \$10,000 and \$20,000, well below the usual \$250,000 for a Winston piece. The new line, which mainly features gold chains and bracelets dotted with small diamonds, brings Winston into brisk competition for the "boutique" trade that Cartier and other jewelers have been aggressively pursuing. And it's an indication that the firm now intends to cater to a wider clientele — not just to kings, deposed royalty and sheiks.

The change in outlook is linked to a change in management at headquarters here. One year ago, Harry Winston, the feisty gem salesman who built his mammoth diamond empire from scratch, died at the age of 83. His son Ronald, 38, is now president of the firm, and has been dusting off the company's image to make it young, even sexy.

The new line of jewelry is only one link in the chain. Artistic Mr. Winston has himself designed several savvy print advertisements for magazines that are downright risqué for Winston Inc. One shows an expanse of bare female leg and hip, with a diamond and emerald necklace draped around the thigh. Recently, Mr. Winston wrote and directed a television commercial that shows jewel-bedecked women throughout the ages — from Botticelli goddesses

to New York swingers. The film's keynote is contact between cold stones and warm flesh.

These commercials mark the first excursion of "haute joaillerie" into American television advertising. "We're trying to change the image of the company," said Ronald Winston, in his first interview since his father's death a year ago. "For a long time, we terrified people. We want to make Harry Winston more accessible."

In his office in the elegant marble mansion that overlooks 56th Street and Fifth Avenue, Winston Jr. enlarged a little on the history of his august house. "The day of the carriage trade, when people drove up in chauffeured cars and spent the entire afternoon sipping tea with my father, is over," he said. "We'll never sell just style, and this is not going to be like Tiffany's, where the door is always revolving. But we want to double the number of people in the store."

Ronald Winston is light-years apart from his late father, a short, stubby figure who made a legend of his testy personality and who awed powerful clients with his ability to size up a stone by rolling it in his palm.

Tall and handsome, in his dapper dark blue suit, the new president is a management man and a technician rather than a stones expert and a showman like his father. His gold cuff links are the only hint of jewelry about him. Quiet, even shy, unflamboyant, and reflective, he has a wry sense of humor and a warm smile.

He maintains a "low profile," and, publicity-shy, says he prefers it that way. He also prefers not to talk about his late father, but admits that being Harry Winston's son was not easy. He is still single, lives in Manhattan and reportedly has few friends. One is Gianni Bulgari, scion of the competing Italian house, but most are unknown.

"Ronny had no chance when his father was alive," a former Winston salesman confirmed.

"His father was too strong. He was such a big tree. The little tree couldn't grow in the shade."

By the time Ronald was 10, Harry Winston was past middle age. He was already famous for his purchase of the legendary Hope Diamond and the 109-carat "Star of the East" that he later sold to Egypt's King Farouk for more than \$1 million. He had assembled a team of 3,000 artisans worldwide who polished stones that glittered in showcases in New York, Geneva, Monte Carlo and St. Moritz. And his public personality — especially his winning ways with the rich — had become larger than life. On New York's 47th Street, heart of the diamond district, he became known as the "little Napoleon."

Ronald Winston grew up under the imposing shadow of his father. At Harvard, perhaps to mark out his own terrain, Ronald studied chemistry and English literature. Later, when he entered his father's firm, he did not feel drawn to the shimmering stones. He started at the bottom, sitting at the cutters' bench. "That drove me crazy," he admits. "It was so unscientific. They'd whisper technological ideas in Yiddish."

He had the chance to display his own scientific gifts when he designed an electronic diamond sorter and set up the computer system to keep track of the million carats that filter through the company's branches each year. And he soon became his father's No. 2.

"I knew the mantle was going to fall on my shoulders one day," said Mr. Winston, his legs crossed, in between sips of coffee. "But it's like the sun. You know it's going to rise the next day, but you don't know the exact minute."

"The first year has been very demanding," he added.

One reason has been the persistent rumors on 47th Street that focus on the new Mr. Winston and on the future of the firm. Harry Winston in his later years, say observers in the trade, lost

touch with the times. He failed to predict or adjust to the recent spectacular rise in the price of diamonds. He did not buy sufficiently and refused to tailor his pieces to the times. His jewels remained opulent while his competitors kept up business by selling more modest jewels.

"To ask him to change," said Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, public relations man for Winston Inc. in Paris, "would have been like asking your grandmother to swim in a bikini when she's always worn bloomers."

In addition, Harry Winston allowed high-level executives to build semi-autonomous fiefdoms within the firm. When he died, according to diamond dealers on 47th Street, he was still the biggest diamond man in the United States — but he had been surpassed by at least one company on the international wholesale market.

Ronald inherited a huge task: to adjust the firm to today's market, breathe life into its stodgy image and revitalize management.

"I wouldn't try to be a new Harry Winston," he said frankly, about his strengths and weaknesses. "My father was one of the American success stories. I can't be that."

"But the company is going on," he said, apparently intent on quashing rumors of difficulties at the firm. "We're going to broaden management and expand into different markets."

Mr. Winston will guide the firm in his own way. Besides the new "Poesie" line and the advertising campaign, he has embarked on a search for new diamond mines in South America and Africa, a response to the shortage of fine gem stones. He is tightening up management, and he means to boost the number of "loose goods" salesmen who sell polished Winston diamonds to jewelers around the country. In the past, the wholesale trade accounted for the bulk of Harry Winston's revenues (estimated at sev-

eral hundred million dollars). Now the wholesale division represents only half.

Mr. Winston may yet emerge as a leader. He knows his own mind, say colleagues, and is unbudgeable once he has made a decision. Like his father, he refuses to be photographed — for security reasons. And he refuses to release even small financial details about the company. "He has the same determination to succeed," says one aide.

Whether Ronald Winston is able to rejuvenate his father's company depends on the diamond market as much as on the decisions he takes.

Over the last two years, diamond prices have skyrocketed, with a one-carat blue white flawless stone recently quoted at \$30,000 wholesale, the highest ever. A shortage of supply and the widespread flight from currencies were given as reasons for the explosion. But more recently, diamond merchants have been reporting that the wholesale market has been eerily quiet. Traders are fearful that the recession in the United States will dry up demand and that the hard carbon crystal will become overpriced. But Ronald Winston doesn't seem to think so.

"There's a search for fundamental value," he says, "and there's a fundamental insecurity in currencies worldwide. Diamonds are a haven for value. Oil and diamond prices seem to move together — oil because of its utilitarian nature and diamonds for their exact opposite nature. Oil tends to lead diamond prices."

If so, given the current crazy news, it would be difficult to predict where diamond prices will go — or how Ronald Winston will fare. But the industry is rooting for him. Said one high official of the New York Diamond Dealer's Club: "We hope he's vibrant and strong. What's good for Winston is good for the business."

## Lagerfeld

(Continued from Page 7W)

foundation of well-being that somehow does not retard his imagination.

"Except for the hygiene of the time, the 19th century is a point of perfection which cannot be improved," he explains as we listen to Bolle's La Sonnambula. "I am completely immersed in it. It is solid. I need the comforting perspective to be creative. And I let my friends, especially Jacques de Bascher [a winner's son from Cannes who knows most of the "in" people in Paris] keep me in touch with reality and prevent me from missing anything."

Fortunately Lagerfeld's best dressed women are on the contemporary scene though he admits he still has a fancy for Princess Diana, who married the brother of Louis XIV. He mentions that his favorite attired females today are Paloma Picasso Lopez, Anna Fienberg, WWD's Marian McEvoy, journalist Joan Platero and Ira von Furstenberg. He says they inspire him, keep him working on novel designs, they are not like today's rich, who "are not a great inspiration because they have a very similar, strange image of blood hair, tan skin and a cheap sexy look."

"My preferred women take my basic fashion look, the kind of thing I show in a magazine, life way during the collections, and individualize it," he says.

The Bellini music ends. Mercedes comes into Lagerfeld's office to discuss the dinner menu. Lagerfeld and I walk through the huge modern, down the sculpted stone staircase and out into the cobblestone courtyard. He moves from the 18th century into a French tuxedo and I ask him whether he'll eat junk food in the 1980s whether he'll move back towards past purity.

"I always expect the worst," he says as a taxi driver seems to marvel at the playboy "which always makes me happily surprised. I must all be our own Joans of Arc."

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**Output Steady**

# Saudi's Capacity Said Increasing

DAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 13 (AP) — Saudi Arabia's oil production capacity has risen to nearly 12 million barrels a day, officials said, and sources predicted it could increase to 12 MBD in a few years.

However, the country's Minister of Petroleum, Sheikh Fahd bin Abdulaziz, said that the country's oil production capacity does not necessarily mean that the Saudis will in any large, enduring increase in oil output.

The planning minister did not in an interview that the current production of 9.5 million barrels a day might be increased to 12 MBD in a few years, before the official ceiling on oil production is reimposed.

"I won't do anything to disrupt the economic situation," he added, "at the moment, it is precarious."

**Current Assumptions**

di Arabia's current development plans assume an average increase in oil output of 3 to 5 percent annually above the current output of 9.5 million barrels a day. The country's oil production capacity is being temporarily increased by 1 million barrels a day to 10.5 million barrels a day, but it is expected to be reduced to 9.5 million barrels a day in a few years.

Capacity figures are far more sensitive than current U.S. estimates of the Saudi oil situation. If, out, they could mean that the Saudis will have a slightly larger oil cushion in coming years.

Nazer said "we already have a capacity of nearly 11 million barrels a day," and other sources said that the Saudi capacity for oil production is well above 10 million barrels a day.

Se figures, which are about 1 million barrels a day above current production, are likely to be received in Washington. U.S. oil experts tend to put current capacity at a bit below 10 million barrels a day and the Central Intelligence Agency has argued that the Saudis have so limited pumping capacity that even the current production of 9.5 MBD cannot be increased for long.

The sensitive subject of future oil production, Mr. Nazer, who is considered an opponent of big production increases, said that a decision has not been made to raise capacity to 12 million barrels a day. He said there is no intention to do so, and that he personally doubted such a step would be ordered.

He refused to rule it out, saying "I wouldn't venture to tell you whether we'll be at 12 million barrels a day in a few years."

Another source declared: "There is no intention to increase to 12 million barrels a day, and it's under way."

An expansion of Saudi oil capacity has been widely sought by the

## K. Posts Rise in Output From 11 Industries

ONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted industrial output in all industries rose 2.1 percent in October and was up 3.4 percent from a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office reported today.

Output in the manufacturing industries alone rose 4.6 percent in October and was up 1.9 percent from a year earlier, the office said. The seasonally adjusted, 1975=100 index of industrial production for all industries rose to 113.1 in October and the index of manufacturing output rose to 104.4.

The statistical office said that in the quarter ended October, the output of all industries fell 3.9 percent from the preceding three months. However, this fall could be attributed to the effects of industrial disputes that severely curtailed output in the engineering and allied sectors during the latest three-month period.

The Department of Trade reported that British retail sales volume in November rose a provisional, seasonally adjusted 1.88 percent from a year earlier. The November index rose to 113.5 percent of 1971 base.

## Canada Acts On New Tariff Cuts

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Crosbie introduced a motion in parliament to implement tariff reductions agreed in the multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The motion also provides for withdrawal of the preferential tariff from the United Kingdom, Ireland and South Africa.

For most products covered by the multilateral trade negotiations, Canada is required to start phasing tariff reductions on Jan. 1. As a general rule, the reductions will be in eight equal steps, with the first reductions taking place on Jan. 1, 1987.

## News and Notes

Volkswagen will pay "another good" dividend in 1979, company finance chief Friedrich Thome says. VW paid a dividend of 9 Deutsche marks a share in 1978.

VW reported post-tax profit for the first nine months rose 16.3 percent to 436 million DM. Mr. Thome says that turnover for 1979 will reach nearly 30 billion DM, up about 11 percent from the previous year, including a 12.8-percent rise in foreign turnover and a 9.6-percent gain domestically.

Mr. Thome says the order backlog remains strong, with expected 1979 sales at 875,000 vehicles, surpassing the previous year's record. Mr. Thome says he believes it possible for VW to repeat its 1979 sales levels in 1980 and that positions in the important U.S. and West European markets could be further improved.

**Monsanto Europe**, the U.S. company's subsidiary, is closing operations of its Spanish subsidiary Alconel SA, eliminating nearly 300 jobs, following heavy losses during the past three years. The company also wishes to close two unprofitable manufacturing units, Monsanto says.

**Cle Generale d'Electricite**, the French electrical holding company, says it should post a net profit of 170 million francs (about \$41.5 million) for 1979 compared with 151.9 million francs last year. Net consolidated income is expected to about match 1978's 431 million francs.

**Flat's Canadian unit** is considering its own assembly plant and a decision is expected at the end of February, Fiat Canada General Manager Humberto Gabby says. A local assembly plant could lower Fiat prices in Canada and help the company capture about 1 percent of the Canadian market, which would amount to annual sales of 10,000 units compared to 3,000 currently.

**ITT's directors** say they reached agreement in principle to buy out the employment contract of Harold Green, who steps down as chairman this month after a 20-year tenure. Mr. Green reportedly was asking for a \$5-million settlement. However, International Telephone & Telegraph says terms of the agreement governing Mr. Green's future relationship with the company provided "substantially lower" compensation, although details are not yet available.

Mr. Green, who will be 70 in January, is under contract until Dec. 31, 1980. He announced last month that he would relinquish the chair at year-end. Rand Araskog, named ITT president and chief executive officer in a management shakeup earlier this

**Fed's Credit-Tightening Having Planned Effects**

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — After a little more than two months, the Federal Reserve's Oct. 6 credit-tightening moves are affecting the U.S. economy according to predictions.

Interest rates are high, and loan demand is weakening. Speculative markets have got over the initial shock and found other reasons for worry — and for speculation. The price of gold, the traditional refuge in times of turmoil, is setting records again. A few interest-sensitive industries, such as housing, are teetering on the brink of sharp declines. And in many other industries, executives are cautious, particularly with regard to inventories.

However, most companies are still insulated from the effects of the Fed's crack-down by the lengthy time lags normally involved in monetary policy — the six months to a year often required for even abrupt changes in policy to grind their way through the economy.

And so far, the double-digit inflation that the Fed sought to slow is still roaring along. In the most recently issued price report, for example, the Labor Department said producer prices for finished goods soared at a 15.6 percent annual rate last month, largely because of higher food prices.

## OECD Current Accounts Are Expected to Worsen

By Jack Abat

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — The current-account deficit of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is expected to deteriorate further next year as a result of recent anticipated oil-price increases, OECD sources said today.

The impact of oil-price increases on the payments situation of member countries was the main subject of discussion at a two-day meeting of high-level monetary experts of the OECD.

After a surplus of about \$9 billion last year, OECD members are expected to experience a deficit of more than \$30 billion in 1980, even if oil producers decide on a "moderate" price hike at their meeting in Caracas next Monday, sources at the conference said.

The situation of non-oil-producing developing nations is even more dramatic, with their combined deficits expected to rise by some \$10 billion this year to more than \$30 billion, with a likely further increase in 1980, conference sources said.

The meeting also discussed the recycling of mounting surpluses by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that are seen rising to a record of close to \$80 billion in 1980, the sources said, as well as problems connected with the financing of the growing deficits by both the developed and developing nations.

The oil-import bill of the OECD is estimated to have jumped by between \$80 and \$90 billion this year, the equivalent of 1.25 percent of the area's gross national product.

The only bright note was provided by the marked improvement in the distribution of payments among major OECD members, largely as a result of current-account deficits being experienced by Japan and West Germany, the sources said.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Britain			
1st Half	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	438.2	444.4	479.9
Profits	52.7	57.9	57.9
Per Share	0.1451	0.1594	0.1594
Year Sept. 30			
Revenue	624.1	509.1	509.1
Profits	34.3	26.5	26.5
Per Share	1.0279	0.7942	0.7942
Board of directors proposed a stock split of 4 shares of 25 pence each for each existing share of one pound.			
United States			
Freestone Tire & Rubber	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,420	1,370	1,370
Profits	35.1	127.2	108.8
Per Share	0.61	2.11	1.81
Year			
Revenue	5,300	4,900	4,900
Profits	112.9	148.3	108.8
Per Share	1.96	2.47	1.81
West Germany			
Volkswagenwerk	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	21,690	19,650	19,650
Profits	436	375	375

## Dollar Off Against Key Currencies

# Gold Rises to Record High \$462.75

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — Triggered by the reported price increase by key oil producers, the dollar fell against key currencies today and gold set successive record highs to end trading at \$462.75 an ounce, up \$16.125 from yesterday.

Gold's morning fixing was a record \$458.75 and the afternoon fixing another record of \$458.80.

The dollar declined against the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the pound sterling in quiet European dealings.

### Oil Reports

It was reported that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Venezuela will all raise their oil prices by \$6 a barrel before

next week's meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas. Exxon and Mobil confirmed the increase and added that the rise was retroactive to Nov. 1.

Dealers said the foreign exchange market, while uncertain of the impact of this news, considered it negative for the dollar, and more so for some other currencies, which declined against the dollar. The oil rise was considered bullish for the pound sterling, which thrives on oil price increases because of Britain's North Sea resources.

The dollar ended the day at 1.7332 DM, down from 1.7370 DM late yesterday, and at 1.5952 Swiss francs, down from 1.5995 francs.

The pound, meanwhile, rose to \$2.2053 from \$2.1920.

Apart from the oil price worries, the foreign exchange market also was concerned about any moves the OPEC meeting might make on reducing supplies and on the continued use of the dollar as an oil-pricing and payments currency. "We're all very worried," one dealer said. However, the market remained quiet, and dealers explained that end-of-year considerations were beginning to have a significant influence on trading. "People are just reluctant to take up new positions," one dealer said.

In late trading, the dollar also was quoted at 4.0652 French francs, up from 4.0637 francs yesterday, at 1.9057 guilders, down from 1.9130 guilders, at 28.18 Belgian francs, down from 28.27 francs, and at 812.35 Lire, up from 810.20. The dollar firmed against the yen to 240.80 from 238.15.

**Iran Request**

GELSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — Veba Oel, a unit of the Veba group, confirmed today that it has been instructed by the national bank of Iran to pay Deutsche marks for its last shipment of Iranian oil loaded late last month.

A Veba spokesman also said that the company had been informed by the Tehran bank that it will have to pay in marks for its future Iranian oil purchases.

Iranian authorities have been saying ever since President Carter ordered a freeze on Iranian assets that Iranian oil would not be accepted for Iranian oil. But according to several oil industry sources, Iran until recently was accepting dollars.

## Wall St. Prices Mixed Amid Uncertainty

### From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today in active trading as investors digested oil-price and interest-rate developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.42 to 836.09 but declines led advances about eight to seven as turnover expanded to about 37 million shares.

Analysts said that while the oil-price increase by key producers was a bit higher than expected, they viewed the move as an effort by the Saudis to regain some control over prices prior to the OPEC ministers meeting in Caracas next week.

Interest rates remain a major concern of investors, and opinion currently is divided on whether rates have peaked. The Federal Reserve entered the government securities market to add reserves to the system when federal funds were at 14 1/2 percent, dealers said. They said the Fed's actions created confusion because of its move yesterday to drain reserves when federal funds were at 13 1/2 percent.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply rose \$300 million in the latest week and grew at a 4.1-percent annual rate in the last month. M-2 rose \$1.1 billion and expanded at an 8.4-percent rate.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves fell \$888 million to \$596 million and member bank borrowings fell \$308 million to \$1.2 billion.

Business loans at New York City reporting banks fell \$225 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of \$808 million last week and a rise of \$58 million a year ago.

U.S. automakers reported sales were off 23.5 percent in the December 1-10 period than in the strong year-earlier period. Ford Motor's sales dropped 40.7 percent to 41,014 units, General Motors fell 18.7 percent to 103,480 and Chrysler's fell 14.3 percent to 16,778. Volkswagen of America sold 2,707 U.S.-built Rabbits, up 69.1 percent from last year.

Volume leader Texas International gained 1/4 and UNC Resources added 1/4. UNC Resources said it offered to acquire Texas International for a combination of cash and stock.

U.S. Home Corp. said it has been

notified by Societe des Maisons Penix, of France, that it plans to make a tender offer for 1.5 million shares, or 15 percent, of U.S. Home stock at \$17.50 each.

## U.S. Executives Foresee Recession Until Summer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — The United States economy will be in a recession until next summer and 1980 inflation and unemployment levels will be considerably higher than previously anticipated, the nation's leading corporate executives said today.

The executives, members of the Business Council, composed of top officials from most of the country's major corporations, substantially revised their economic projections that were issued two months ago.

The main change, they said, is the timing of the long-awaited recession.

### GNP Unchanged

Previously, the council said the economic slide would end during next year's first quarter. But, they said today, due to the stronger-than-expected third-quarter performance of the economy the recession will last "until around mid-year." However, it should be considerably "milder" than the 1974-75 downturn, they said.

In October, the council had said that the inflation-adjusted gross national product — the value of all

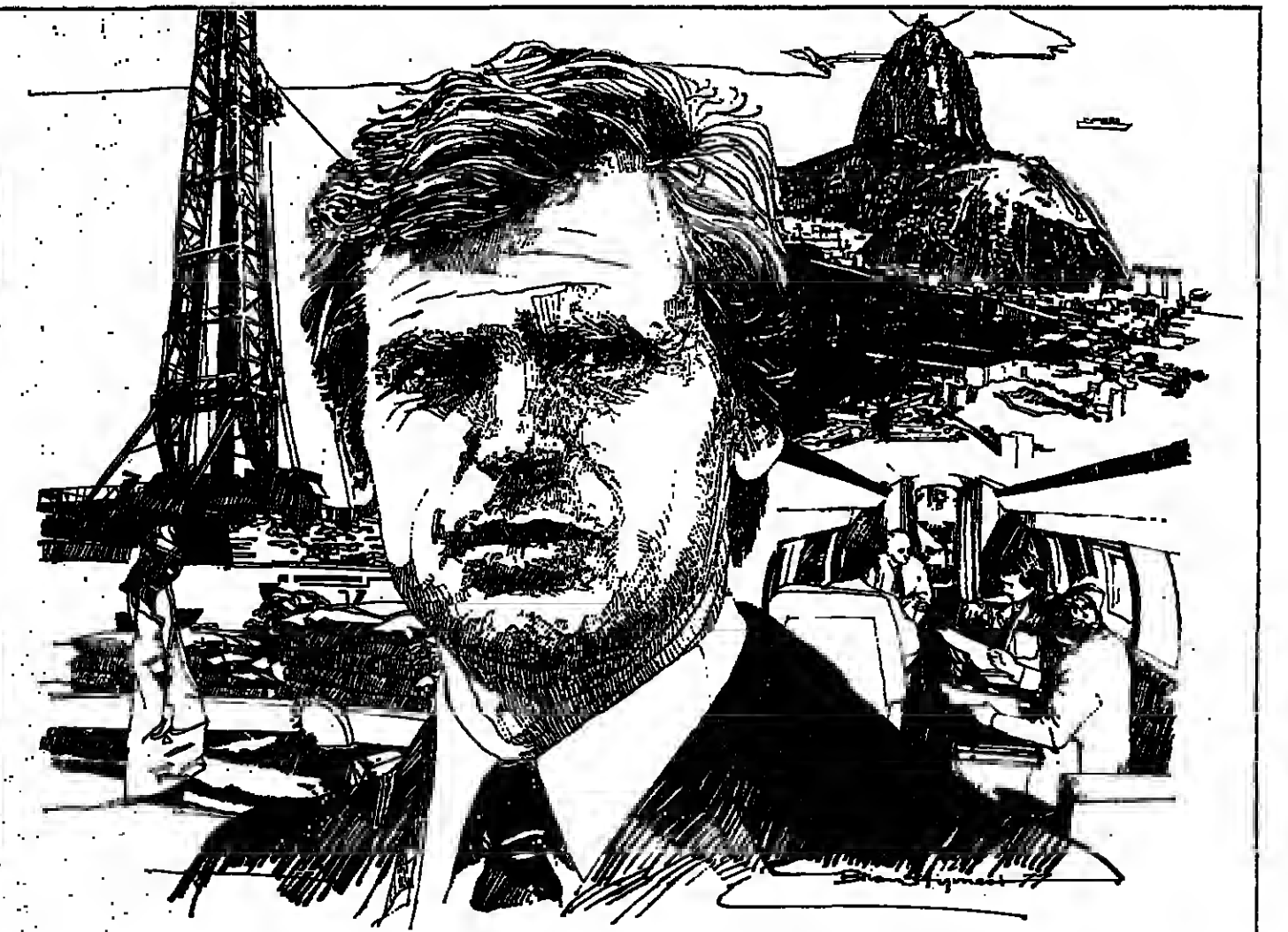
goods and services produced — would be essentially unchanged next year compared with 1979. But the council said today that GNP would decline 1.2 percent during the four quarters of 1980.

When the downturn ends in mid-year, the executives said that they expect the recovery to be "unusually sluggish."

The annual economic growth rate will be no higher than 4 percent over the first four quarters of the recovery, compared with the 7.5 percent gain of typical earlier recoveries since World War II, the council said.

The expected easing of inflation, which was forecast in October, "failed to materialize" and the council said that it now foresees "a much higher inflation pattern over the next few quarters."

If OPEC keeps its expected 1980 oil price hikes to moderate levels and there are no "unpleasant surprises" in the food sector, inflation should fall somewhat next year from its present 13 percent annual rate of 1979, they said, although the improvement will be modest.



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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
(Continued From Page 6)		
28% 4% Int'l 22 1.16 128 25% 25 25% + 1/4	27% 19% Jmepf 1.40 5.518 5 25% 25% 25%	25% 22% K Mart 3.4 3.5 25% 25% 25%
29% 24% Int'l 2.40 9.2 1829 25% 25 25% + 1/4	11% 7% Jmepf 1.40 5.518 5 25% 25% 25%	22% 16% K Mart 3.4 3.5 25% 25% 25%
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# The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited

(formerly National and Commercial Banking Group Limited)

## The Results

	1979	1978	% increase
Profit before taxation	£96.6m	£68.3m	42
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	£61.2m	£41.4m	48
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	27.3p	18.1p	51
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	3.92p	2.94p	33
Deposits and customers' current accounts (including notes in circulation)	£4,542m	£3,976m	14
Total assets	£5,175m	£4,445m	16

The improved results of the Group for the year to 30th September 1979 reflected the higher level of interest rates and increased resources and advances on the one hand but a significant increase in costs on the other.

The operating profit of the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the two main subsidiaries, increased by 25% to £49.0m; the range of customer services has continued to grow as has the development of its international operations. The other subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's Bank, had an operating profit 63% higher at £47.4m; the extension and development of its branch network has continued with improved services for domestic customers.

The new Government's economic strategy places considerable reliance on monetary policy and the banks are accordingly nearer the centre of the stage. It would be tragic if such increases in bank lending that are possible in these tight monetary conditions are used to finance exorbitant wage settlements rather than to underpin output and employment in what promises to be a difficult year for the economy. In the longer term, containment of inflation and the achievement of sustained economic recovery must depend not just on Government policy but on considerable changes in attitude throughout industry and commerce.

I expressed concern last year about growing Government intervention, particularly in the banking industry. I am delighted to see some reversal of this disturbing trend - witness the abolition of exchange and price controls and welcome signs that official monetary management may, before long, give more scope for the free play of market forces.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group will do its utmost to effect further improvements in efficiency as a firm base for the expansion of our domestic and international business in the fiercely competitive banking environment of the 1980s.

Michael Herries,  
Chairman

16th November 1979

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group is Britain's fifth largest clearing bank group. Its parent was changed from the National and Commercial Banking Group Limited on 3rd September to conform with the provisions of the Banking Act 1979.

The Group was formed in 1980, and its main subsidiaries are the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's Bank. The combined strength of the two banks provides some 800 offices from London to the Channel Islands.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, established by Royal Charter in 1727, is Scotland's largest bank. It has pioneered many banking developments and provides a wide range of financial services in the UK and overseas.

back over 200 years. The bank's services are provided through its extensive branch network, which includes over 1,000 branches in the UK and overseas. The bank's services are provided through its extensive branch network, which includes over 1,000 branches in the UK and overseas.



If you complete and forward to us the coupon we should be glad to send you a copy of the 1979 Annual Report and Accounts on which this advertisement is based. The Report contains the full statement by the Chairman and includes graphic and pictorial information on the Group and the UK economy. To the Assistant Secretary, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd, 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB. Please forward a copy of the 1979 Report and Accounts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited WILLIAMS & GYLN'S BANK LIMITED

NEW ISSUE

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**BARCLAYS International**

U.S. \$100,000,000

**Barclays Overseas Investment Company B.V.**

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1990

Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

**Barclays Bank International Limited**

Barclays Bank International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank of America International Limited
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)	
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque de la Société Financière Européenne	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Worms
Barclays, Kul & Co. N.V.	Baring Brothers & Co. Limited	Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations
Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan Bank	CIBC
County Bank	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Citicorp International Group
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.	Daiwa Europe N.V.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Limited	Dresdner Bank	First Chicago
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna	Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Greenshields Incorporated
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)		Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V.	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	Levesque, Beaubien Inc.
Manufacturers Hanover Bank	Merck, Finck & Co.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	Morgan Stanley International Limited	Morgan Gren



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div. In's	Yld.	P/E	Sis. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Pr
Beverly	.18	1.8	11	366	10%	9%	9%	—
SiPen	.48	4.7	8	48	10%	10%	10%	—
Richd	.05	3.1	9	39	1%	1%	1%	—
Div/Sps	.34	2.7	6	8	9%	9%	9%	+
Div/Sps	.18	6.4	6	1	18	18	18	+

Blauw	54	2.0	0	2	8	21%
Bleuwing	54	6.8	4	2	8	8%
Bloem	44	2.0	0	0	21	28%
Bodinae				335	0	6%
Bollier	40	2.3	26	17%	17%	17%
BouVall. g.10				1284	35%	34%
Bowmer	44	71	5%	5%	5%	5%
Bowie	60b	2.6	0	46	22%	21%
Broaden	26	2.3	8	115	11%	10%
Branch	20	5.0	4	5	4	4
Branti	wd			29	7%	7%

% Brosnan	1.20	6.3	9	65	19%	19%	19%
% Breeze	.571	4.3	6	29	13%	13%	13%
% BrstBr	.20	2.3	10	9	26%	26%	26%
% BroDart	.20	5.2	11	15	3%	3%	3%
% BroDye				1	1%	1%	1%
1/2 Brooks P	2.4	2.9	7	3	14	13%	13%
1/2 BrnFB	1.24	3.12	198		39%	39%	39% + 1
% BrnF of .40		10		4	4	4	4 +
1/2 Buett	.50	5.9	4	6	8%	8%	8%
% BuJades			5	17	3%	3%	3%

7% Burgess				.56	2%	1%	2% +
1/4 Burnasin	.60	3.3	9	44	118	16%	18 +
		-C-C-C-					
1/4 CK Pet	.16	.830	761	521		20%	21 +
1/4 CD1			5		8%	8%	8%
1/4 CHS-Fd	.576	7.7	5	22	7%	7%	7%
1/4 CM1 Co.08e		1.3	4	39	4	3%	3%
1/4 CRS	.36	3.1	5	11	11%	11%	11%
1/4 Coscia A.151			4	33	4%	4	4% +
1/4 Colford a.80		2.5	9	35	20%	20%	20%
				33	28%	18%	18%

% CalComp	2	4.8	6	1	10%	10%	20%
% ConPac				6	41%	41%	41%
% Corco	30	1,018	145	32%	29%	30	—
% Compall	1	3	37	3%	5%	5%	—
% CompChg	9		220	9	8%	8%	—
% ContHart	9		467	22%	21%	22%	—
% CdnMarr	46	9	22	16%	15%	16	—
% CdnMer	4		85	20%	20	20%	—
% CdnOcc	21		50	12%	11%	12%	—

(Continued on Page 15)

Money Interest Rates		
December 13, 1979		
Swiss Franc	Swedish	French Franc
6-6 3/16	16 3/4 - 16 3/4	13 15/16 - 14 1/2
5 7/8 - 6 1/16	16 3/4 - 17	14 1/16 - 14 5/8
5 7/8 - 6	16 3/4 - 17 1/4	14 1/16 - 15 1/8

54-6	16% - 17%	13% - 14%
54-6	16% - 16%	13% - 14%
57/16 - 5%	15% - 15%	13% - 14%

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## Over-the-Counter

December 13, 1979	PiercSS	5%	5%
	Pinkrin	27-5	27-5

0%	Jansby	17%	10%	PianNia	-8	-3
1%	JiffyFd	13	2%	Postline	1	-2
2%	JoalynnM	13%	14	Posis	6%	2
3%	KaisiPt	16%	17	Progra	1	-1
4%	Kalvar	2%	3%	Pb5vNC	13	15
5%	Kaman	18%	19%	PurBen	15	15
6%	KmaAm	5%	9%	PuIDCap	10%	11
7%	KoleGra	3-16	7-16	QuakerCh	34	25
8%	Korsam	4%	5%	QuakerPr	10%	10
9%	KellySu	3%	37%	RoyChm	57	59
10%	Koeffel	15%	16%	Roychm	23%	24
11%	KOZ	1	16%			

9% 1/2	Kirindon	14	18%	RecgEx	0-4	-
9% 1/2	KirInt	6%	7%	RoadEx	25	77
9% 1/2	KnapEv	15%	16%	RobbM	46	48
9% 1/2	Krofos	15%	16%	Rossasy	4	5
9% 1/2	Lancem	22%	23%	Rouse	21	21
9% 1/2	LandRes	2%	3%	RusStov	16	16
9% 1/2	LandCo	25	26			
9% 1/2	LidStor	6%	6%	Sadler	4	6
9% 1/2	LinBst	48%	49%	ScanDI	111	115
9% 1/2	LogernB	13%	14%	ScrapM	6	7
9% 1/2	ModGE	14	14%	SersDel	12	14
9% 1/2	ModORE	9%	12%	SvcmStr	37	38

0%	MailRt	2%	2%	Snowm	24	25
0%	MailRt	30%	31%	SoldSrs	12	14
0%	MailLP	25%	27	SColw	12	13
0%	McCorm	20	20	SWelw	14	15
0%	McQuay	9%	18	SwmEnr	32	31
0%	Midsw	18%	19%	Standvn	26	23
0%	MidCoP	7	7%	StdRys	26	27
0%	MidRes	1%	1%	StnHP	24	25
0%	MidBks	26	27	StersI	6	7
0%	Miller	31	31%	StrawCI	23	24
0%	Millers	13%	14%	SuperEI	13	14

3%	Molex	41%	42%	TIME DC	51%	5
7%	ManitCol	7%	7%	Tamook	27%	28
6%	MoorePd	22%	22%	Tandem	41	41
2%	MoorgRts	3%	11%	TecumP	31	31
1%	Mositek	59%	68%	Tennamp	80	74
5%	MorClab	33%	4%	Tiarry	15	5
2%	Mueller	28%	2%	ToscoCo	19	14
1%	NaorgCo	27%	2%	TricoP	28%	41
11%	NatGOL	16	17%	TronGld	6%	7
2	NwtdRE	13%	14%	TysonFD	12	2
2	NJN Gas	13%	14%	UvMacGd	14%	5

2%	NielnaM	24%	25%	USSURd	28	2
3%	NielsnB	24%	25%	USTRck	28	2
1%	NoCoRGs	14%	15%	UvObSh	25	1
1%	NoEOIUn	73%	75	UpPenP	14	1
6%	Nwrlngs	16%	16%	VahyGos	12	1
7%	NwtlPS	16%	17%	VamDus	15	1
7%	Noxelll	21%	21-3	Yekcrog	8	1
3%	OallvVM	21%	22	VlacoCa	5	1
3%	OhFerra	18%	14%	VnnoSh	10	1
2%	OffertTP	28%	21%	WshCntr	13	1
1%	PCAlorP	6%	7%	Weldlrm	2	1

9%	ProdisB	11	11%	WellSci	8	8
8 1/2%	PCGaR	21 1/2	22 1/2	WmAttp	3	3
8%	PouleyP	18 1/2	19	WmorC	37 1/2	39
5 1/2%	PeerAlf	8 1/2	9	WoodLot	23 1/2	24
5%	PenaEnt	14 1/2	15 1/2	WWEnd	21	21 1/2
4 1/2%	PetrOil	39 1/2	40 1/2	WrightW	4	4 1/2
4%	Pettibon	21	22	ZionUta	23	24

below are supplied by the Funds listed with the fees are based on issue prices. The following margins are supplied for the RFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly.

(w) American Fund .....	\$9.27
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ....	\$1,021.77
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..	\$12.77
(w) Austral. Select Fd .....	\$1.42
(w) Bondalex - Issue Pr. ....	\$F110.20
(w) CAAIT .....	\$110.23
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ....	\$15.27
(d) Capital Rentwest .....	LF 1,365.00
(w) Carbide Open-End Fund, \$	249.51 rr
(w) Citadel Fund .....	\$2.59

(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ...	\$ 1,213.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A. Certs. ....	7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B. Certs. ....	14.11
(w) D.G.C. ....	\$ 15.79
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) .....	\$ 0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund InPL. ....	\$ 12.48
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinental ...	\$18.90 cr 1.70
(w) Euro Obligations. ....	LF 1,715.00
(w) First Eagle Fund. ....	\$ 5,757.00

(W) F.I.R.C. ....	\$ 226.79
(W) Foxconn Issue Pr .....	\$F 144.65
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..	\$F 62.88
cd 1 Fonditalia .....	\$ 14.76
(c) Franc.-Trust Interests ... M 41.45 r (o)	
Fund of N.Y. Inv-divid.) .....	\$6.30
1 fd 1 Global Int'l Fund .....	DM 5.88
(W) Hussmann Hldgs. NV ...	\$ 368.41
(W) H.O.L.T. Habit. ....	\$ 31.25
(d) Inductus Multicore A .....	\$ 17.75

(f) Indosuez MultiBonds B...	\$12.08
(a) Interfund S.A.....	\$11.82
(w) Intermark Fund.....	\$168.67
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)....	\$23.71
(f) Int'l Securities Fund.....	\$7.44
(d) Investa DWS.....	DM 32.50
(d) Invest Atlantiques.....	\$58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$18.85
(d) Itatfortune Int'l Fd S.A....	99.78
(w) Itron Selection Fund.....	71.73

	(w) Japan Bond Credit Fund.....	\$9,422
	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$7,300
	(d) KB Income Fund.....	L F 1,276.30
	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. F.....	\$13.79
	(w) Kleinwort Bsns. Jap. F.....	\$30.23
	(w) Leverage Cos. Hold.....	\$80.14
	(w) Lufund.....	\$31.21
	(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.....	Cons 9.29
99	(d) Medication Sel. Fund.....	\$12.09
71	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund.....	\$3.84
	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund.....	\$3.84

(d) Newirth Inv. Fund .....	\$1.74
(d) Nicon Fund .....	\$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .....	\$5.43
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .....	\$4.73
(w) N.A.M.F. ....	\$81.59
(d) Putnam Internl Fund .....	\$32.61
(d) Rento Fund .....	\$60.80
(d) Reinvest .....	LF 761.30
(d) Safe Fund .....	\$4.70
(d) Safe Trust Fund .....	

(w) S&P 500 Index Fund .....	\$ 9.77
(w) Strategic Portfolio .....	5F 52.85
(w) Seps (N.A.V.) .....	15.99
(w) SMH Special Fund .....	OM 87.00
(w) Soros Fund .....	\$ 844.30
(w) Talent Global Fund .....	172.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal) ....	147.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y. ....	65.58
(w) Transpac Fund .....	31.74
(d) UNICO Fund .....	OM 49.25

(r) 1 Unifile Assurance Opeas.....	\$ 1.36
(m) United Cap Inv. Fund.....	\$ 2.01
(m) Uth Intl Bond Fd.....	\$ 105.39
(d) 1 U.S. Trust Invest Fd.....	\$ 12.79
(w) Western Growth Fund.....	\$ 7.94
(d) 1 World Equity Grth. Fd....	\$ 472.92
(w) Worldwide Fund Ltd.....	\$ 14.59
(w) Worldwide Securities.....	\$ 58.37
(w) Worldwide Special.....	\$ 1,822.33/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; \* — Es-Dividends;  
N — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Bel-  
gium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs.  
SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices, a —  
Asked; b — Bid Change P/V \$10 is 31 per  
unit; S/S — Stock Sell; — — Ex RT6, \*S —  
Suspended;  
N.C. — Not communicated; e — e. Redempt  
price-Ex-Coupon.

1000



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**AVIS AUX DETENTEURS DE CERTIFICATS AU PORTEUR  
REPRESENTATIFS D'ACTION "SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC."  
EMIS PAR LA SOCIETE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION.**

17/19 Unter Sachsenhausen  
COLOGNE - République Fédérale d'Allemagne  
1, Fleischerweg  
ZÜRICH - Suisse

LUXEMBOURG

**(Continued from Page 17)**

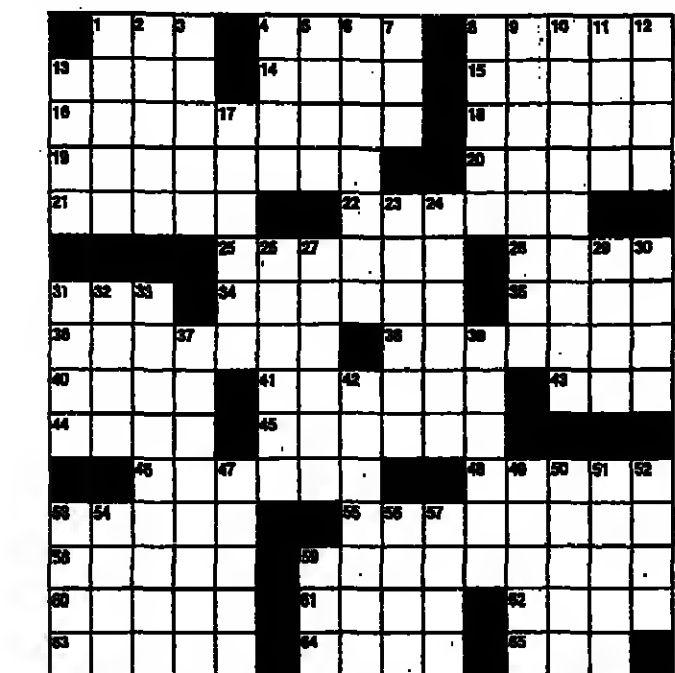
<p><b>AUTO SHIPPING</b></p>	<p><b>PORTUGAL</b></p>	<p><b>ADRIAN'S NIGHT CLUBS</b></p>	<p><b>REGENCY - USA</b></p>
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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS**
1. Jungfrau is one
  2. River in Czechoslovakia
  3. Floral tidbit
  4. Popeye's adoptive
  5. Costume for Lakmé
  6. Buffalo's—Theater
  7. Boone threw the dice
  8. Triangular insert
  9. Carney goes to market
  10. Notre Dame niches
  11. Button for a bowler
  12. "Men—angels"—Browning
  13. Siouan Soomers
  14. Vet on the wet
  15. Sunken part
  16. Least furnished
  17. Site of many eerie mishaps
  18. Frogs, chicks or voyeurs
  19. One of the men behind bars
  20. Where Vulcan forged
  21. Strike out
- DOWN**
1. Sentient
  2. Latvians who sound willing
  3. Intrinsically
  4. City about the size of Boston

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

ANDS EDDO OSAE  
TORE COUGHNOVA  
AKIMBO SABLE USE  
SNEED LOUIS  
GREEN MOUNTAIN  
BAR MIST BEAUTY  
ABACI PEE BRITTS  
SALIVA CASH MOE  
PALMISTOITIRI  
LASH HURDING  
BOO YOD TESTED  
ALQUADATE SANG  
REPUT BRAL UNIS  
BLOTTE MFLY EVERS

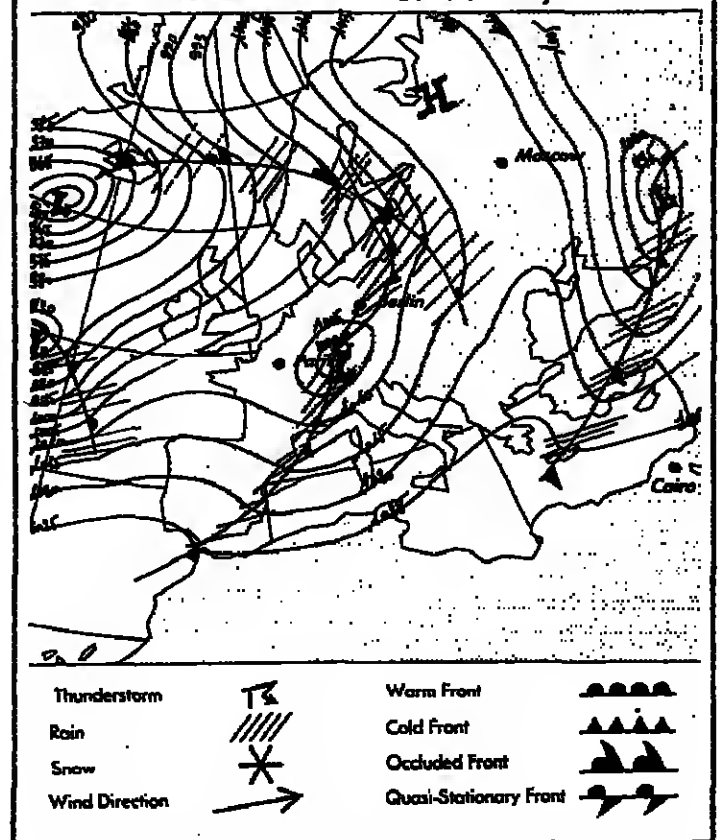
## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	9	48	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Rain	MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-10	14	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-15	5	Snow
BELGRADE	9	52	Cloudy	MURICH	3	37	Cloudy
BERLIN	-3	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	9	52	Overcast	OSLO	-12	10	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Fair	PARIS	10	50	Foggy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	-2	28	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	9	52	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	61	Foggy	SOFIA	-3	27	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-8	18	Foggy
EDINBURGH	9	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	80	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain	TOKYO	8	46	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-14	7	Fair	VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	-1	30	Foggy
ISTANBUL	2	36	Snow	WASHINGTON	10	50	Rain
LAS PALMAS	29	84	Overcast	ZURICH	4	39	Overcast
LISBON	11	52	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



## U.S. Study of Elevated Outhouse Moves Senator to Award 'Fleece'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., today awarded the "Golden Fleece" to the Department of Energy for spending \$1,200 to build and test an elevated outhouse. The nonexistent trophy is given monthly by Sen. Proxmire for the "biggest, most ironic or most ridiculous example of wasteful government spending."

The DOE funds went to an unidentified Missouri inventor who, according to his application, would build an outhouse with a seat about five feet off the ground, an arrangement he claimed would result in energy savings as compared to indoor plumbing.

The proposal was one of 257 evaluated by a Missouri citizens committee that recommends for DOE grants people who submit ideas to save or produce energy.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



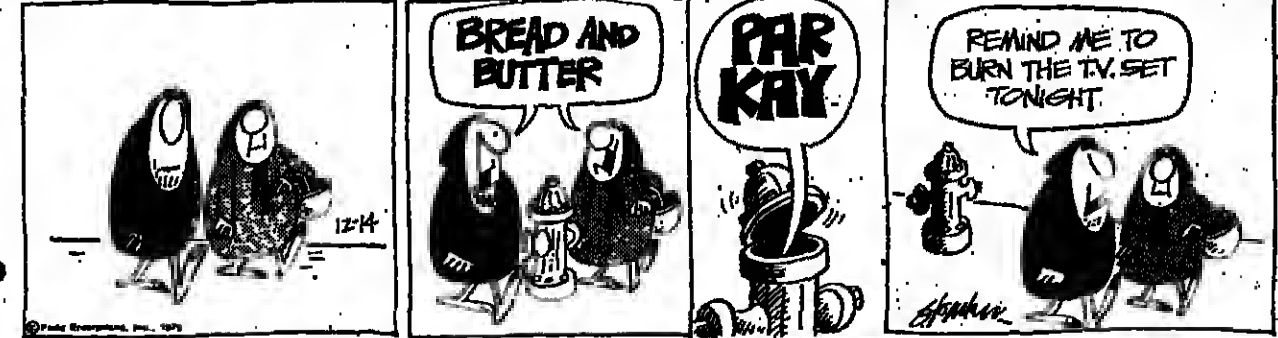
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

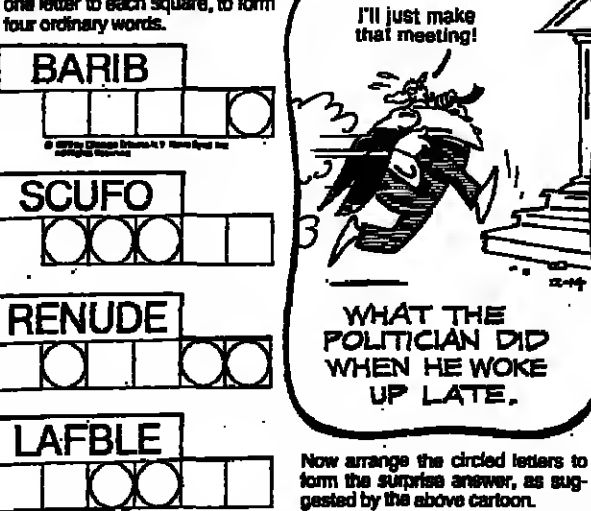


## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here:  FOR

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR LEAKY VALISE HECKLE  
Answer: Might have contributed towards his bankruptcy—A LACK & A LASS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

## BOOKS

## MOVIOLA

By Garson Kanin. Simon & Schuster. 446 pp. \$12.95.

Review by Anatole Brody

IT'S common knowledge that Hollywood directors shoot dozens of hours of film for every one that shows on the screen. Garson Kanin's novel, "Moviola," reads like an ancient version of a 1940s "spectacular." Here's the movie industry from Thomas Edison to Warren Beatty. Everybody makes a cameo appearance: it's a cast of thousands, each one a star. Reading "Moviola" is a bit like having the sky fall on you.

The basic story, which is hardly more than a parking lot for the digressions, concerns B.J. Farber, a 52-year-old movie pioneer and studio head who is thinking of selling his "dream factory" to a New York-based conglomerate. Guy Barrere, a real Hollywood name if there ever was one, is a young hotshot sent out to talk Farber into a deal.

As a preliminary to the negotiations, Farber tells Guy his life story, for the studio is his life and the story is an inventory of his assets. Before he will sell, Farber must satisfy himself that the conglomerate has a soul.

Farber's life story seems to be made up of scraps of everybody else's. Thomas Edison is stately, D.W. Griffith pontifical, Mack Sennett raucous, and so on. Chaplin comes across as dull.

Greta Garbo arrives in Hollywood with her director, Mauritz Stiller, and good fun is had by all, as Stiller mispronounces the word orange. We see Garbo and John Gilbert locked in a kiss after the director has shouted "cut," and no one has the presence of mind to turn a fire hose on them.

When Gilbert is jilted at the altar by Garbo, Louis B. Mayer uses infelicitous language in attempting to console the groom and "Moviola" shows Gilbert going berserk and attacking Mayer in the bathroom. This did not hurt his career as much as the fact that, in his first film, his voice inaudibly came through as soprano.

Anatole Brody is on the staff of The New York Times.

## THE WAR, THE WEST, AND THE WILDERNESS

By Kevin Brownlow. Knopf. Illustrated. 602 pp. \$27.50.

## FLESH AND FANTASY

By Penny Stallings with Howard Mandelbaum. St. Martin's Press. Illustrated. 286 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Janet Maslin

FILM historians who approach their subject without benefit of strict theoretical guidelines are likely to wind up functioning as anthropologists, intrigued as they are by a medium that always reveals more than it means to. And as both these books illustrate, the results of such scrutiny can be even more entertaining than the films from which they derive.

Kevin Brownlow, author of "The Parade's Gone By" and one of America's most enterprising and distinguished film historians, set out to study documentary filmmakers who worked during the first two decades of this century and to celebrate their spirit of exploration; along the way, he turned into an adventurer in his own right.

Penny Stallings, sifting through flotsam issued by the movie studios' publicity departments, has compiled her own testament, ironic yet also appreciative, to the days when the movies' process of deliberate distortion was in full swing.

As its title indicates, Brownlow's "The War, the West, and the Wilderness" is divided into three major sections, each of which includes biographical sketches, movie synopses, well-chosen anecdotes and beautiful photographs, many of them rare. There is an element of the detective story to Brownlow's research, since he has sought to study factual footage from a period when no such thing as the documentary film really existed.

It was not uncommon for fictional films to include what we would now regard as documentary footage, nor was it unusual for cameramen shooting ostensibly "real" records of World War I to restage battles after the fact. Brownlow, a superb bloodhound, illustrates time and again how readily artificial footage has been accepted as the stuff of authentic newsreels. He also indicates that the confusion is, by nature, less dramatic than the manufactured item, film editors choose the material that plays best.

Brownlow's sections on the war and on film crews in faraway places suffer slightly from their diversity,

Janet Maslin is a movie critic on the staff of The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE THING MARGARET DON'T BELIEVE IN MOST OF ALL IS TAKIN' CHANCES."

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tan

OUTSTANDING defensive play on the diagrammed deal enabled East-West to defeat a three-trump contract. After Stayman auction in which North searched in vain for a major suit fit, West led a spade.

South could see eight tricks, and he needed a trick from the heart suit for his ninth. He won the opening lead of the spade three with the king and led a heart to the ten. West won with a jack and shifted to a low club, praying that his partner held an honor.

South won the ten with the ace and led a low heart out of his hand, but East avoided the trap. If he had routinely won with the heart nine, the game would have been unbeatable. But he won with the ace, preserving his partner's entry.

He then played clubs, establishing two tricks in the suit for his

Both sides were vulnerable.

East South West  
Pass 100 Pass  
Pass 100 Pass  
Pass 100 Pass  
West led the spade three.







